

Kremlin has five-year economic goal

## Gorbachev tells Major he will fight for reforms

From Robin Oakley and Mary Dejevsky in Moscow

THE Soviet Union hopes to have 70 per cent of the economy in the private sector within four to five years, John Major was told yesterday. This emerged on a day when President Gorbachev insisted that he had no intention of resigning, and suggested that he was willing to accept the independence of the Baltic states.

The prime minister, who became the first Western leader to visit Moscow since the abortive coup two weeks ago, met leading figures on the economic reform committee, who told of their plans for the economy. Defence spending would be slashed, Mr Major was told.

Mr Major insisted that the degree of Western aid would depend on how credible the reform plans proved to be. He insisted that the International Monetary Fund should not be presented with 15 separate economic plans from the 15 republics.

Earlier Mr Major met Presi-

### MAJOR'S MISSION

The prime minister receives assurances from President Gorbachev over the Soviet Union honouring its international agreements. Page 8

### OVERSEAS VOICE

The new Soviet foreign minister struggles to assert his authority amid confusion over what he represents. Page 9

a wedge between us, between Gorbachev and Yeltsin, and try to drive them apart — and there are bound to be such attempts — I think that after this bitter experience we will not allow ourselves to be provoked. This is out of the question.

Mr Major, in his meeting with the economic reform committee, presided over by Ivan Silayev, the Russian prime minister, warned the republics against erecting individual trade barriers. The British delegation came away convinced of the growing power of the committee, which they expect to be presenting far-reaching plans to Mr Gorbachev.

Mr Gorbachev, in his meeting with Mr Major, appealed to the West for help. However, Mr Major made it clear that there would first have to be significant cuts in arms spending before aid began to flow from the West.

Grigori Yavlinsky, a member of the economic reform committee, said that, in the absence of progress with economic reform, massive aid from the industrialised nations would actually be harmful. He said that the Soviet Union had to make better use of what it already had and should go forward with reforms irrespective of what Western aid followed.

Mr Silayev said he expected defence spending to be slashed in 1992 and cut considerably over the medium term. And he said the committee had to think about the future relationship between the presidency and the republics.

Mr Major also met the prime ministers of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, and promised them to work to secure their admission to the United Nations. The three prime ministers told him that their newly independent states would also be seeking

In a busy day of meetings, the prime minister and Norma Major found time to have tea with Leyla Gordievsky, the wife of the KGB defector Oleg Gordievsky. Vadim Bakatin, the liberal new KGB chief, has agreed in principle to allow Mrs Gordievsky to travel to London with her daughters Maria, aged 11, and Anna, aged 10, to be reunited with her husband.

Diary, page 14

Leading article, page 15



United front: John Major and President Gorbachev, with an interpreter, meet in the Kremlin yesterday



Fast finish: Britain's Kris Akabusi beating the American, Antonio Pettigrew, to win the 4 x 400 metres relay gold medal in Tokyo yesterday. "He may have been the world champion, but he's just a kid when it comes to the relay," Akabusi said of Pettigrew

## Last-gasp win for Britain

By STEVEN DOWNES

KRIS Akabusi yesterday produced the run of his life in the last event of the world athletics championships in Tokyo, the men's 4 x 400 metres relay, to win an unexpected gold medal for Great Britain.

Going into the last lap, Danny Everett, of the United States, had created a three-metre lead for Antonio Pettigrew, the new 400 metres world champion. The British team's gamble on running Roger Black, the individual silver medal-winner, on the first leg to open

up a lead for Derek Redmond and John Regis appeared not to have worked. But Akabusi shadowed Pettigrew into the home straight, grabbed the lead in the final 40 metres and crossed the finish line in a European record of 2 minutes 57.53 seconds.

It was the first time a British team has won the event at an Olympics or world championships since Berlin in 1936. It was also the first time Akabusi had run the anchor leg, but he felt his experience gave him the

advantage. "He may have been the world champion, but he's just a kid when it comes to the relay," Akabusi said of Pettigrew.

It was Britain's second relay medal of the day. The men's 4 x 100 metres team had earlier won a bronze behind the United States and France. The American gold medal-winners, anchored by Carl Lewis, set a world record of 37.5 sec.

Results, page 31  
African supremacy, page 31  
British gold, page 36



Golden boys: the successful British relay team of, from left, Kris Akabusi, Roger Black, Derek Redmond and John Regis celebrating their win

## How we beat the cocky Americans

Roger Black, who ran the first leg for Britain's 4 x 400 metres relay team, explains how a change in tactics beat the favourites, the United States

Athletics is an individual sport and rarely does it transcend that status. But yesterday it did. Great Britain's victory in the 4 x 400 metres at the world championships here was more fulfilling for me than anything I have achieved on my own as an athlete. It was like tag-team wrestling and we beat the heavyweights, the United States.

We had enjoyed a relaxed day just waiting for the race to arrive. We had sensed that the Americans were pretty cocky, believing that they were going to win and we wanted to break their dominance of the shorter events. Just before the race we were all calm: there was an understanding between the four of us and we did not have to talk to each other.

Our original plan had been to have John Regis on the last leg, but Kris came to the team and to Frank Dick, the national coach, and said that if we wanted him to do it, he would. And he did, didn't he?

Of course, there was pressure on all of us, but my job was to make sure I gave us an immediate lead, or the move to put me to first leg would have been a waste.

I've been told it was one of the fastest first legs ever run, but we needed it to help give Kris a fighting chance. After that, I couldn't bear to watch until the last few strides when I was told: "Kris is going to do it."

I have won two European championship gold medals and one Commonwealth Games gold medal in the individual 400 metres. I had come close last Thursday to becoming the champion of the world in my own event but suffered the frustration of finishing second.

I felt more emotional about this than I have ever felt in athletics. It was important to us, not just as individuals, or because we were four men who went to make up a team which ran faster than any European quartet before us, but important because it picked up the spirits of the British camp. And it was especially important, because, I am sure it was enthusiastically welcomed back home.

We knew that everyone would be rooting for us, not least because the 4 x 400 metres is as close as you can get to a team sport in athletics. Liz McColgan had

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### TODAY IN THE TIMES

#### BLAZING MAD

Is the United States using its mental hospitals to repress the merely socially inconvenient? Kate Millett believes it is Page 12

#### REVIVED 45

David Bowie, the chameleon of pop music, has now reinvented himself as a member of the band Tin Machine. David Sinclair reports Page 13

#### GOING, GOING...

Steel on Owen. A frank analysis of the "nearby man" of recent British politics and his "strange lack of strategic direction" Page 14

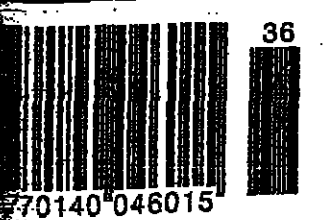
#### SINGAPORE SLIDE

Lee Kuan Yew may be looking for a new prime minister in Singapore after the opposition made small election gains Page 10

#### TAX GIFT

Disabled people whose homes have been modified will have their council tax bills cut in a concession won by Michael Heseltine Page 7

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## TGWU thwarts miners

By PHILIP BASSETT AND ROSS TIEMAN

AN EMBARRASSMENT for the Labour party over employment law was largely headed off last night when the Transport and General Workers Union decided not to support a headline resolution from the National Union of Mineworkers calling on Labour to scrap all the Conservatives' trade union laws.

Though the motion is still likely to attract about two

million votes at the annual conference of the Trades Union Congress, opening in Glasgow today — a sizeable minority which Michael Howard, the employment secretary, will be keen to exploit — the TGWU's decision means that the NUM's resolution will not be carried.

However, the government will still make political capital about a decision, due today.

## Firms hopeful, says CBI

By OUR INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

ALL Britain's leading industries are expecting an improvement in business next year, according to a survey of 700 companies by the Confederation of British Industry. Many, however, say that recovery to 1989 levels will not take place until at least 1993.

Sales in Britain this year compared with last year are

expected to be roughly static, but are forecast to grow by 3.8 per cent next year.

Unemployment is expected to continue rising this year, with unskilled manual workers and management staff the worst affected, although it is expected to stabilise later next year.

Full report, page 21

by the TUC to boycott its Employment Action temporary work programme for the longer-term unemployed, and the divisions over pay bargaining, the national minimum wage and the employee relations policies of foreign companies investing in Britain, which will all emerge later this week, in spite of the best efforts of the TUC and union leaders to find common ground between the unions.

As the TUC leaders converged in Glasgow, the government accused the TUC of hiding its real relationship with the Labour party in a dishonest attempt to improve Labour's chances at the forthcoming general election.

Senior Conservative ministers will today launch a fresh attack on the unions, their policies and their links with Labour when Chris Patten, the party chairman, and Mr Howard assault Labour in what

Continued on page 20, col 1

## Fickle Bob fizzles out somewhere off Spain

By NICK NUTTALL

ANYONE looking for Hurricane Bob might be pleased to know that he is alive, if not exactly well, somewhere off the Iberian coast.

Bob, you may recall, was to bring thunderstorms, cooler temperatures and even drizzle over the weekend. Instead, temperatures soared and the London Weather Centre yesterday recorded its highest temperature of the year — 29C (84F) — while Heathrow airport was a sweltering 30C (86F), the hottest spot in the country.

While the rest of the country perspired, though, the once mighty Bob, who bruised the east coast of America before setting sail for Britain, made an unforeseen detour to spend his last days

holidaying quietly off Spain. The London Weather Centre said that the spent hurricane had met up with a collection of low pressure fronts off western Iberia. A spokesman added, however, that although Bob was down, he was not quite out and was holding his own with two or three little lows.

Rather like Bob, August, too, failed to impress the record books. While August last year was distinguished by several exceptionally hot days with temperatures over 30C, this August was distinguished by only warm days, although there were a lot of them.

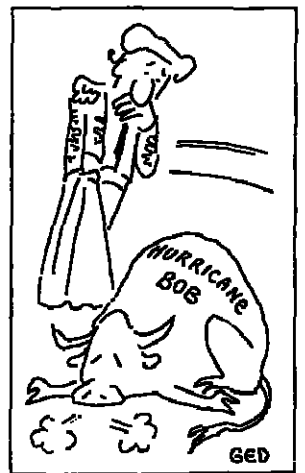
Northern Scotland received 80 per cent of its rain for the month but in North-East England, East Anglia, the Midlands, and South-East England rain-

fall was again low, averaging a quarter to a third of what is normally expected.

Meanwhile, that forward-looking amateur weather sleuth, Bill Foggitt, has forecast a hard winter. The leaves of his lime and beech trees have turned yellow in preparation for rough times ahead, while the swallows are already gathering on telegraph poles for an earlier than usual flight to warmer climes. All sure signs, Mr Foggitt says, of a cold winter.

The roads over the weekend, the last before the schools reopen for the autumn term, were quiet. The AA said most people appeared to have stayed at home rather than take advantage of the fine weather and head for the coast.

Weather forecast, page 20



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# Owen: I'll not hang around like a faded pop star



Owen yesterday: "There are other things to do"

DAVID Owen said yesterday he is unlikely to endorse the Conservatives at the next general election and will not hang on at Westminster like "a fading pop star".

After announcing his decision to stand down at the next general election, the former Labour foreign secretary and Social Democratic party leader continued to tease the media about his future in public life just as he had flirted with other political parties in recent years about joining them.

Dr Owen's departure puts in an embarrassing situation the two other Social Democratic MPs, Rosie Barnes (Greenwich) and John Cartwright (Woolwich), who remained loyal to him when he refused to join the merged Liberal Democrats. Both have said they will fight the next general election as independent Social Democrats, but neither appears likely to hold their seat.

Dr Owen refused to disclose why his talks with John Major about his political future failed. He said the talks represented "an honest attempt to see if we could reach

David Owen's decision to quit politics at the next general election has fuelled speculation about his future, Sheila Gunn writes

some form of co-operation. But we were not able to do it. I was not prepared to become a Conservative. That is the bottom line."

Mr Major praised Dr Owen as a man of talent. The Conservative hierarchy is keen for him to use his influence to attract floating voters. For the Liberal Democrats, the news of his planned departure came as a relief, knowing that they would not be facing any independent SDP challengers at the next election.

"It is nice of people to say that I should stay on in politics," Dr Owen said. "But I watch those politicians hanging around the corridors at Westminster like fading pop stars. I do not want to be that. There are other things to do."

He said rumours that he might become the last governor of Hong Kong before it is handed back to China in 1997 were speculation. "I

have left party politics. I am going to be, I think, a private citizen. I do not say I would not take a job in the public service if it was offered. I would like to think it is a serious job."

His Plymouth Devonport constituency party will decide on September 17 if the SDP, whose membership in the city has fallen to below 200, will put up a candidate.

Harold Luscombe, its chairman, said Dr Owen's decision had not come as a surprise to party members. "Those who have been fairly close to him were expecting this announcement," he said. "We regret that he has taken this decision but we understand why. He is not a backbencher."

"We must acknowledge that a political party is more than one person and what is encouraging is that Rosie Barnes and John Cartwright are remaining. In Plymouth it's the end of an era but business



The Gang of Four: Rodgers, Williams, Jenkins and Owen make their debut in 1981

as usual as far as we are concerned. Dr Owen's decision does not mean the causes of social democracy are dead."

David Jamieson, the prospective Labour party candidate for Devonport, said: "The people of Plymouth want a local representative, not someone who is seen constantly talking about his

own future. There is a lot of bitterness towards Dr Owen from Labour supporters who worked hard to get him elected. They felt he betrayed them. I am not surprised he is standing down after four years of decline."

At the Royal Fleet club, overlooking the sprawling Devonport dockyard, its heart of the constituency, its

manager John Hardwick said: "It is bloody sad. I am a Tory, but at the last two general elections I have voted for Owen the man, not his party. He has a brilliant brain and still has a lot to offer. If he stood again he would get in because of his personality."

Steel on Owen, page 14  
Leading article, page 15

## THE RISE AND FALL OF DAVID OWEN

July 1938: born in Plympton, Devon  
1962: qualifies as doctor  
1966: elected Labour MP for Plymouth Sutton  
1970: becomes shadow defence minister  
February 1974: elected Labour MP for Plymouth Devonport  
1977: appointed foreign secretary at 39  
1981: resigns from Labour. Founders Social Democratic party  
1983: elected leader  
1987: fights general election as joint leader of Alliance with David Steel. Resigns as leader in protest at merger  
1988: re-elected leader of anti-merger SDPs  
1990: SDP wound up  
August 1991: tells constituency party he is standing down

## Changing face of energy sources

### Legal fight launched over bar on funding

NICK NUTTALL, TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

LEGAL action is to be taken against the energy department over its failure to include Scotland in its scheme to promote environmentally-friendly energies from sources such as water, wind and waste.

The Non Fossil Fuel Obligation is a levy encouraging generators setting up small-scale hydro dams, wind farms, landfill gas-intoxification power stations and other renewable projects by paying them a premium price. Scotland, which contains Europe's best and cheapest wind and water resource, has been excluded since it began operating last year, as has Northern Ireland.

Lawyers acting for the Association of Independent

Electricity Producers (AIEP), a nationwide body whose members include British Steel and Unilever, have now said that the continued exclusion of Scotland is illegal.

The dispute is expected to come to a head this week when sealed proposals seeking inclusion in the 1991 levy are submitted to John Wakeham, the energy secretary, for final approval. Twenty-two small-scale hydro applications have been submitted to the Office of Electricity Regulation from Scottish members of the AIEP in a direct challenge to the government's ban. It was disclosed yesterday.

The energy department has asked the office, an independent industry watchdog, to

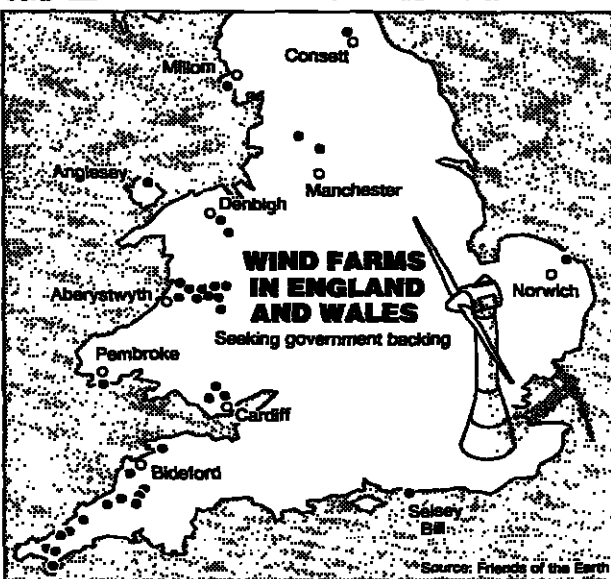
disqualify the proposals but lawyers acting for the association have told the office to process them and for the energy department not to interfere.

David Porter, the association's chief executive, said that if the 22 proposals were excluded from the 1991 applications the association would start legal action.

Why the government is reluctant to allow Scotland to join the levy scheme is unclear. Some critics claim that the volume of viable proposals that would emerge would overwhelm the size of the government's plans for renewables. The government has also claimed that the cable which connects Scotland to England is not powerful enough to take the extra demand from small-scale Scottish generators.

Mr Porter, however, described the argument as nonsense, given that the amount of extra power would be relatively small initially and that the cable was being upgraded for future demand. "Our lawyers have advised that this continued discrimination is illegal and that it breaks the 1989 Electricity Act and also one of 1707 covering trade with Scotland. We will have no hesitation in taking the government to court," he said.

News of the action comes as a public opinion poll, carried out by Gallup for Friends of the Earth, shows that nearly 90 per cent of those questioned believed that the government is doing too little to promote renewable energy schemes. More than three-quarters said that they would be prepared to pay more for electricity from sources such as wind and wave.



### Firms seek to reap power from wind

By NICK NUTTALL

MORE than 200 applications have been made to the energy department from companies and landowners seeking to generate electricity from environmentally-friendly sources.

Industry experts said yesterday that the Office of Electricity Regulation has received almost 250 proposals for approval under the 1991 Non Fossil Fuel Obligation, the levy designed to promote "green" energy generation, by last Friday's deadline.

The proposals, many of which are believed to be viable, are likely to prove an embarrassment to the government this year as they did last year during applications for the first round of the levy. A survey by Friends of the Earth has found that for wind power projects about 44 schemes totalling 267mw have been submitted with the most numerous schemes proposed for west Cornwall and mid Wales.

The government has indicated that it is only prepared to approve between 50mw to 100mw. The winners are expected to be formally approved by John Wakeham, the energy secretary, later this month.

A large number of applications have come from independent generators. Renewable Energy Systems, an associate company of Sir Robert McAlpine, the construction firm, has made six wind farm applications. The sites are at the former steel works at Consett, Co Durham;

Cliver, near Burnley, Lancashire; and at Ashwater, Devon, and Carland Cross, near Bude, Cornwall. The company is also hoping to develop wind farms at Mynydd Llanedid, Clywd, and at Penrhys, Glamorgan.

On Anglesey three schemes are planned. One proposal is from the Anglesey Mining Company, one from the Wind Energy Group, and another from Ecogen, which has American backers who favour Japanese-built turbines.

Ecogen has also lodged proposals for three other wind farms in mid Wales at Penrhynallt and Llandinaw, near Llandinaw, and at Ceredigion, and nine in Cornwall.

### Unions braced for Tories' attack

By PHILIP BASSETT, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

RON TODD, leader of the TGWU transport union, consciously echoed Shakespeare yesterday in attacking the "slings and arrows of outrageous Conservatism" - the government's latest legislative and propaganda attacks on trade unions.

However, the TUC's annual conference, which opens today in Glasgow, seemed without its prince. Everywhere in Glasgow, the name of Michael Howard, the employment secretary, who was sitting at home in his Kent constituency, was on everyone's lips as the unions braced themselves for the Conservatives' planned attacks. Norman Wil-

is, the TUC general secretary, called Mr Howard mean-minded. Ken Gill, of the MSF general technical union, said he was desperate. Mr Todd said Mr Howard was throwing the government's last card.

The government and the unions have been hurling poll evidence at each other - the unions insisting that polls prove their continued popularity, the government that they show real voter dislike of Labour's union relationship.

However, a deeper and more searching question is starting to form for the trade unions: not just whether their decline is temporary or reversible, but more fundamentally

whether the moment in history for trade unions is coming towards an end.

The latest in Gallup's 29-year-long series of poll questions on trade unions' standing, published yesterday, saw 70 per cent of those polled approving them. But on every measure of trade union strength, unions are still in decline. It may be that the public does approve of unions - but only of weak ones.

In the past dozen years, unions have lost a third of their members. Overall, the proportion of employees who are union members stands at 39 per cent, according to the latest government figures, al-

though in the public sector it is 66 per cent.

However, some in the movement, such as John Edmunds of the GMB general union, believe that the press of legal directives from Europe is sweeping the unions' way, and that in five years' time, the biggest influence on employee relations in Britain will be Brussels. Battered and bruised though they are, the unions are nervously, guardedly optimistic that, even without a Labour victory, Europe and social partnership will be the route back from the wilderness.

Leading article, page 15

### Events that keep the polls swinging

By ROBERT WORCESTER

POLITICAL events such as by-elections, political misjudgments and the coup in the Soviet Union are what shape the British political scene.

As this eventful summer turns into conference season and politics-as-usual, the latest Mori poll showing the Conservatives pulling into a 2 point lead over Labour has put speculation about a November election into play.

But should it? Thirteen of the past 14 polls have shown the Labour party with an average 7 point lead, nearly all showing the two major parties within a narrow band of plus or minus 2 per cent at 36 per cent for the Conservatives and 43 per cent for Labour.

What suggests that the

situation may be different now is that there have now been two polls taken since the attempted Soviet coup. The first, by ICM in the *Daily Mail*, with fieldwork last weekend, 23-24 August, showed a halving of the Labour lead to 3 points; the second, by Mori in *The Sunday Times* yesterday, also began its fieldwork last weekend but continued into the week, ending on the 27th.

Second, the other elements of the poll were consistent with the improvement of fortunes for the Tories, with a 13 point boost in the satisfaction index for the way the government is doing its job, a 7 point jump in Mr Major's already high index rating, and, per-

haps most importantly, a 7 per cent swing in the Mori Economic Optimism Index, from a pessimistic minus 7 per cent in July to a plus 7 per cent.

Although the sample size of 158 electors interviewed in Tory marginal seats would signal caution, the fact that the Tories are doing better in these seats than might be expected will be encouraging to the planners at Conservative Central Office and at No 10 as they pore over the details and compare them with their private poll findings. By definition, marginals are going to be closer than non-marginal seats, but a 10 point spread between the parties in marginals versus non-marginals is nearly double what might be expected.

The month-on-month improvement in the Tory poll lead came disproportionately from electors in the C2 social class, the skilled working class who represent nearly three in ten voters in general elections

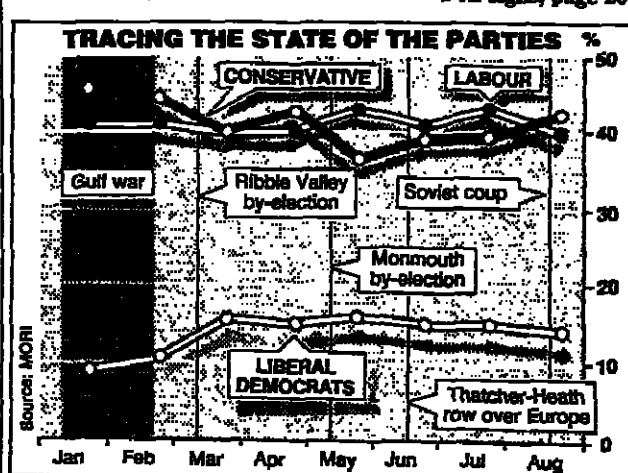
(plus nine), trade unionists, one in five of the electorate (plus ten), council house tenants, one in four electors (plus eleven) and people in the south of the country, four in ten electors (plus seventeen).

Odds are that there will not be an election this year unless the polls firm up even more for the Tories this month. To be confident enough to go for it in November.

The fact that this poll upturn accompanied the best optimism index score since May 1988 is what makes it more than a blip in the trend line. It is well known among senior politicians that in the run-up to the 1987 election there was a nearly perfect correlation between the rise in the optimism index and the Conservative lead over Labour.

Professor Robert M Worcester is chairman of Mori

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### Red tape costs New York a classic collection

By JOHN SHAW

A \$4 MILLION furniture collection will be sold in London this month after an attempt to make it the centrepiece of a New York museum became ensnared in American red tape. Behind the sale at Sotheby's on September 27 is a classic tale of what can happen when beneficence and bureaucracy collide.

Ten years ago a quiet, American multi-millionaire entrepreneur began collecting extravagantly decorated sculpture and furniture of the French belle époque, the showy period that flowered in the later part of the 19th and early 20th centuries. The best

were still affordable and the most outstanding item was a desk by Francois Linke (1855-1946) that won the gold medal at the Paris international exhibition of 1900.

At today's currency equivalent it would have cost \$5.4 million to make. The desk now carries a relatively modest pre-sale estimate of between \$500,000 and \$800,000.

To show off his collection, the owner bought the Carlier mansion in the exclusive New York area between Fifth and Madison Avenues. The house was completed for Pierre Carlier, the jeweller, in the style of a neo-classical French town-

house during the first world war. It was restored in the minutest detail to become a museum for a period almost completely ignored by the museum world.

The building was designated a city landmark in 1983 and after the work was completed it won a special restoration award in 1989. The owner installed the furniture "thinking the public might like to see the style of old New York and then his troubles really began," said Robert Bowman, a director of Sotheby's.

The requirements of city by-laws on safe public access

conflicted with the terms of the preservation order, notwithstanding the meticulous attention to detail of the restoration work.

"He had all sorts of grief from people who came in and said the disabled would have to have an electric lift. Somebody else came and said the loos would have to come out," Mr Bowman said.

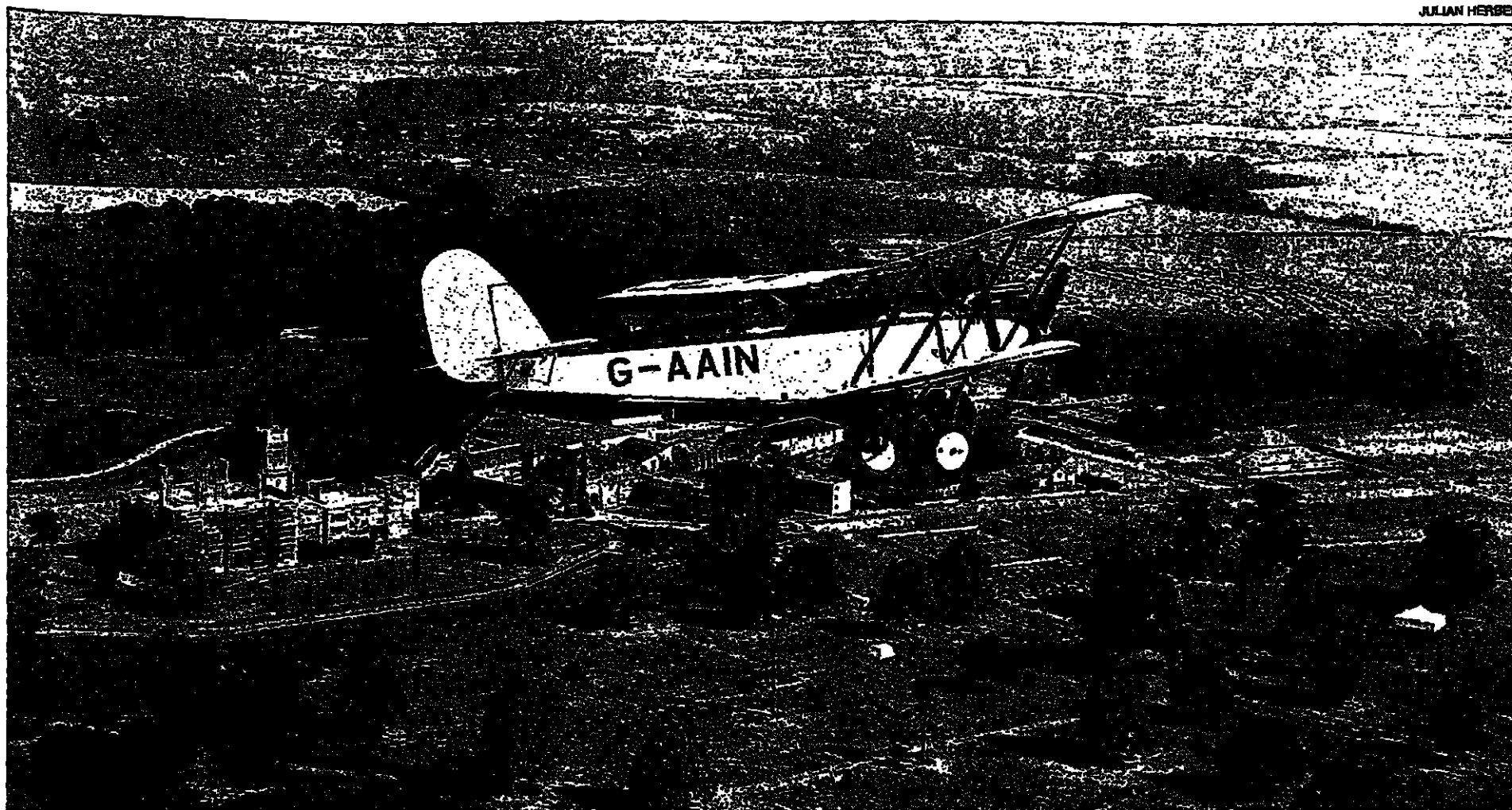
"They said old lavatories like that couldn't be used today and there had to be modern urinals. He pointed out he had just spent millions making the house like that and didn't feel like destroying it again. Then somebody else

came round and said he had to have sprinklers in the ceilings and fire escapes. In the end he just got sick of it. He decided to sell the furniture and sell the house and be done with it because of all this red tape."

"I think they have lost an incomparable recreation of the past because of bureaucracy. It is amazing and sad really. This mansion would have been open to the public as an historic part of New York."

The furniture is being flown across the Atlantic at a cost of about £100,000 to take advantage of the strong European market.





Airman's holiday: Captain Stewart Waring, who flies cargo aircraft throughout Europe for the TNT company, at the controls of a 1929 Parnell Elf biplane over the base of the Shuttleworth aircraft collection at Old Warden, near Biggleswade, Bedfordshire. Captain's Waring's Elf is the only survivor of the three models made in 1929

### 'Bread riot' in Cardiff

## Firebomb thrown as riot police move in

By MICHAEL HORSNELL

POLICE appealed for calm on the streets of Cardiff yesterday after the second night of a "bread riot" involving up to 300 people led to 18 arrests.

A petrol bomb, stones, roof tiles and other missiles were thrown as police in riot gear were caught up in the violence which was caused by a dispute between two neighbouring shopkeepers over who should sell bread.

A council rent office was damaged by fire as almost 200 officers from all over South Wales were brought into the city after the disturbance in the Ely district of the city after the dispute in Wilsford Road.

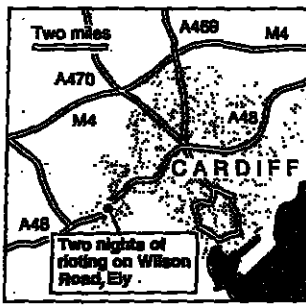
Tension had developed after Abdul Waheed, aged 47, won a court injunction preventing the shop next door from selling bread. His family took cover as windows of their corner shop and upstairs flat were smashed during trouble on Friday night. Seven people were arrested and police threw a cordon round the premises. Officers wearing helmets and carrying shields were pelted with missiles. Police said that those arrested will face public order and criminal damage charges.

A helicopter from the West Mercia force shone a spotlight to illuminate the scene. When youths started pelting police with missiles full riot gear was issued for the first time on the streets of the Welsh capital.

Police said the most serious incident was when two men climbed onto the roof of a betting shop and hurled slates at officers. Andrew May, assistant chief constable, said alcohol played a significant part in the trouble. "Many of those involved had been earlier in pubs and were the worse for drink."

Mr May said, however, he did not believe that the violence was racially motivated. "The problem is that the local community has taken sides between the two shops and then a large group of younger men turned their hostile attentions towards the police. We very much hope the more responsible members of the Ely community will help exercise control over these younger people who have been making trouble."

Last week Mr Waheed obtained a court injunction which prevents the adjoining newsagents, run by Carl Agus, from selling bread and milk.



claiming that his business rival exceeded the terms of a lease which prevents the sale of certain goods.

Behind his counter yesterday, he said: "All this trouble has affected my business but I will not be moving. I have a legally binding covenant as far as I am concerned which states that neither of these two shops is allowed to sell produce sold by the other." He said the covenant was placed on the businesses when they were sold separately after originally being owned by the same man.

Mr Agus complied with the injunction and a note appeared in his shop window thanking loyal customers and saying he could no longer sell bread or milk. Yesterday Mr Agus was not at his shop and members of staff declined to discuss the dispute.

Trouble first flared on Friday night when police arrested seven people and five later

appeared in court and were bailed on criminal damage and public order charges. Two of them were also accused of assaulting police.

Community leaders were called in to help and the local councillor, the Rev Bob Morgan of the Resurrection church in Ely, spoke directly to rioters calling for calm. He said: "The Ely community is horrified and frightened. We have never had trouble like this before. A lot of the trouble was caused by youngsters who probably have no idea what the argument between the shops was about."

"This violence must stop before someone is seriously injured and I would appeal to parents to keep the teenagers indoors at night until things settle down."

Thirty youths were charged last night after gangs of drunken football fans ran amok in Southend-on-Sea, Essex, after Saturday's second division match between Southend and Leicester City.

Scores of police fought running skirmishes late into the night with the fans who had been drinking in seafront and town centre bars.

Police said most of the arrested fans were Leicester supporters. They were charged with public order and criminal damage offences and released on police bail to appear in court on October 15.

### AGENDA THE WEEK AHEAD

Today: The TUC conference opens in Glasgow. John Major and Douglas Hurd begin their visit to China.

Tomorrow: The Liberal Democrats unveil their strategy for economic reform. The City of London has its flower show, and the Princess of Wales attends La Bohème at Sadler's Wells.

Wednesday: The transport department announces its schemes for improving traffic flow on the M25. The Liberal Democrats launch a policy for London. The Duchess of York arrives in New York.

Thursday: Greenham Common women celebrate their tenth anniversary. InterCity announces its autumn campaign to get Britain back on the rails, and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds reveals its plans to keep the environment strictly for the birds.

Friday: The third European heart transplant games open at Hayes stadium. The Prince and Princess of Wales attend the spectacular *Symphony for the Spire* in aid of the Salisbury cathedral appeal.

Saturday: The royal family attends the Braemar Games. The SDP national assembly meets in Coventry. Plácido Domingo gives an open-air concert on Smith's Lawn at Windsor.

Sunday: Liberal Democrats gather for their conference in Bournemouth.

## IRA admits to firebomb attacks

By EDWARD GORMAN, IRISH AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

THE IRA admitted responsibility yesterday for a string of incendiary device attacks in Britain during the past five months, the latest on a bookshop in central London on Saturday.

In a statement issued in Dublin the IRA said that bombs found at Preston railway station and in a Manchester shopping precinct in April, and in a West End public house and on a London Underground train last month were "under our control".

The admission of responsibility confirmed Scotland Yard anti-terrorist officers' assumptions, although police had not ruled out the possibility that animal rights activists were behind the incidents.

It is now clear that the IRA has brought to Britain yet another tried and tested tactic developed in Northern Ire-

land where commercial fire bombings have caused many millions of pounds worth of damage over the years.

The use of incendiary devices is part of the IRA's strategy, alternating between bomb attacks on army installations, assassinations of individuals thought to be associated with British police and bombings of public places. The motive behind fire bombings on the mainland is to generate publicity.

Police had been puzzled about why the IRA took so long to claim responsibility for incidents as far back as April. The group is usually quick to admit responsibility for specific incidents.

Scotland Yard yesterday again urged the public to be vigilant, a clear indication that officers do not believe this campaign has run its course.

## New chief rabbi calls for unity

By RUTH GLEDHILL  
RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS  
CORRESPONDENT

ANGLO-JEWRY'S new leader, Dr Jonathan Sacks, issued a powerful call to his divided community yesterday to unite behind the *The Torah*, the ancient Mosaic law.

Dr Sacks, addressing a crowded synagogue in St John's Wood at his installation as the sixth Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of the Commonwealth, called for a decade of Jewish renewal. "The greatest single renewal of Anglo-Jewry will come about if we make learning the heritage of every Jew," he said.

In his address, Dr Sacks, aged 43, compared himself to Moses, who trembled when he contemplated the burden of leadership. "What then shall I say, who until the age of 25 never even dreamed of becoming a rabbi, let alone a chief rabbi?"

He said that, for the third time, the Jewish people stood within sight of a destination to which the whole of Jewish history had been a journey. "We have an unparalleled capacity to travel hopefully but do we have the capacity to arrive? That is the single most crucial question facing Jewry today."

He focused on the problems of assimilation and the breakdown of the family as key issues to be faced. "Divorce has become an epidemic. Non-marriages, mixed marriages and broken marriages have become not the rare exception but the rule."

He urged his community to make a commitment to education and unity. "We have suffered from complacency and religious under-achievement. We have injured ourselves by divisions and petty rivalries. A section of our community is slowly drifting away."

Dr Sacks replaces Lord Jakobovits, who has served 24 years as chief rabbi. Like his predecessor, he was selected by the Chief Rabbinate Conference, made up of delegates from congregations which contribute to the chief rabbi's maintenance funds. Since 1948, chief rabbis have retired at 70.

The ceremony will be broadcast tonight at 10.40pm on Thames Television.

## WEEKEND TIMES



Next Saturday sees the launch of Weekend Times, a 16 page colour section which heralds the end of wondering what to do at the weekend. There is the Japan exhibition for a start (but first read what the Japanese are up to), plus a host of ideas, indoors and out, in town and country



Weekend Times can also find you a house: to buy, in its property section, or to visit. This week, the splendour of Burghley House (above), an event even without the evening. Stay the weekend with the help of our guide to the best hotels in the vicinity

Weekend Times will make your weekend, home or away. Be sure to order your copy of Saturday's Times today

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## Swimmers end the freeze on icy dips

By BILL FROST

ALL-WEATHER swimmers at a pool in southwest London have won the right to continue their ritual Christmas day dip.

Wandsworth council, which had decided to close the Tooting Bec lido during the unprofitable winter months, has struck a deal with the South London Swimming Club, which will take over the running of the pool from October until April.

Yesterday the club's ice-breakers staged a sponsored swim to raise the £10,000 they need to pay lifeguards. Megan Willis, a theatrical agent between dips, is to be pool superintendent. "All the other

local open air pools have closed. Tooting Bec Lido was our last chance to keep up the ice-breaking tradition," she said. "Of course it does get cold but the experience is so exhilarating."

Rose Merritt, aged 76, has been breaking the ice at Tooting Bec for a quarter of a century. "It keeps you young. There is such camaraderie, and when you hit the water, well, the feeling is indescribable," she said.

Tooting Bec's hardest, many of them septuagenarians, have been breaking the ice since 1908. "It looks like a masochistic exercise to

you outsiders, but you do not know what you are missing," said Mrs Merritt, who admits to rewarding herself with a "nice little lot of something" after swimming a chilling length on Christmas day.

Derek Eames, who has braved winter's pool-side worst for 33 years, cautioned against sudden immersion. "You have got to pace yourself. Go in during the autumn as the weather and the water are getting colder, then you can handle the snow and ice."

"We had a reporter down here taking a swim for his paper at Christmas. He went purple. I thought he was going

to die. "Winter swimmers at the Bec Lido are an obsessive bunch. Some have been known to break the ice long before dawn. The club rule book now instructs icebreakers, whether they are right or 80, not to shin over the iron railings. "You will not be covered by our insurance and will jeopardise our relationship with the council."

Not every swimmer is made of such stern stuff. Jason James, aged seven, refused even to dip his toe in the water yesterday. "It's too cold, mum, and there are dead wasps floating. I want to go home."



Charity challenge: the actress Helena Bonham-Carter with, left to right, sisters Kelly, Lisa and Anna Parker at the London launch yesterday of a school challenge to raise £500,000 for Romanian orphans between October 7 and 18.

## New term heralds testing time for pupils and teachers

By DAVID TYTLER, EDUCATION EDITOR

CHILDREN, teachers and parents face more change under the government's education reforms when they return to school this week as compulsory teacher appraisal begins and further alterations are made to national curriculum tests.

"The problems are now coming home to roost, but the government continues to claim that it is providing a studied political response to difficulties that are not of their own making," Peter Smith, general secretary of the Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association, said.

As part of the drive to make schools more accountable, the parents' charter will be published by Kenneth Clarke, the education secretary, later this month. The charter, which will outline what parents are entitled to expect from schools, might send "some people into a tizzy", David Hart, of the National Association of Headteachers, said. "It is right that schools should

be accountable, but I am concerned that parents are given the right information on which they can make sensible judgments and not just be given a set of crude results."

Mr Clarke will expect his two new senior advisers, Lord Griffiths of Forestfach at the School Examinations and Assessment Council, and David Pascall, at the National Curriculum Council, to deliver simpler tests and a less cluttered curriculum. They have been charged by Mr Clarke with recapturing the initiative from the old-style educational establishment they replaced and making their proposals more easily understandable to parents.

Further changes will be announced in the autumn for the testing of pupils aged seven in primary schools next spring. The changes will be the second important overhaul of the standard assessment tasks in mathematics, reading, writing and science since the

confusion caused by disruptive pilot tests last year.

Compulsory appraisal for 400,000 teachers in 23,000 state schools in England and Wales begins this term with half the teaching force due to be assessed by the summer of 1993. The unions, particularly the National Union of Teachers, are anxious that appraisal has no formal links with pay but it is widely accepted that this is untenable and that teachers themselves will want to use good appraisal reports when seeking improved pay.

Overall, though, Mr Hart is optimistic. "There are some serious issues to be resolved but the state education system is entering the new academic year in good shape, particularly when it comes to the encouraging examination results in GCSE and A levels. The government must not use them to become unsufferably complacent but the message is not one of complaint."

Education, pages 27, 29



Racing into history: A reconstructed passenger barge, whose history dates back to Viking times, being put through its paces on the Thames in front of Hampton Court, in preparation for Saturday's Great River Race from

Richmond upon Thames to Greenwich. The barge, called a shallow, is the first of its type to be built for more than 180 years. It would have been used by rich families or companies, who would have employed liveried lightermen.

## Profits topping £1m made by 47 shareholders

By PHILIP BASSETT, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

PROFITS of more than £1 million in share deals have been made by 47 company shareholders so far this year, with two making more than £20 million each, according to an analysis of individual shareholder trading published today.

The investigation, by the Labour Research Department — a trade union funded organisation independent of the Labour party — says that 83 shareholders made deals worth £500,000 or more in the first eight months of this year. The total traded value of the shares covered by the deals was just under £200 million.

LRD says that although the British economy is in deep recession, share prices have hit record levels, allowing a number of large shareholders to clinch multi-million pound deals. "Directors and

shareholders have taken the chance of big profits by selling shares as the prices peak."

Using official Stock Exchange published listings of share deals made by directors and large shareholders in the top companies, LRD says that of the deals worth over £500,000, five were for more than £10 million each. Topping its list is Alan Sugar, of the Amstrad computer group, who earlier this year sold 42.75 million Amstrad shares at 79p each, making almost £34 million.

In the second-highest deal, William Rooney and his family, of the Spring Ram building materials group, made their first share sale since 1986, selling 22 million shares and raising £23.1 million. On the same day, former Spring Ram board member RS Murray sold 13 million Spring Ram shares, netting £13.65 million. Kingfisher, the owner of Woolworths and Comet stores, is cited by LRD as one in which several shareholders clinched large deals. Geoff Mulcahy, the company's chief executive, Archie Norman, the group's finance director and Michael Hollingbury, a director of the company, each made deals over £1 million.

In its journal, *Labour Research*, the organisation says that the busiest individual shareholder listed was Fred Edwards of Attwoods, the waste management group: between January 3 and January 7 he made five moves in the share market, selling 565,000 shares for £1.14 million.



Sugar: profits of nearly £34m in Amstrad deal

## Party over for armed raiders

By JOHN VINCENT

TWO armed men who raided a private party were nursing their wounds yesterday after guests turned on them and beat them badly.

Police said the raiders burst into the flat in Arkwright Street, Nottingham, in the early hours, ordered guests to drop their cash and valuables in the centre of the room and told them to lay face down on the floor.

Instead, the partygoers attacked the men, one of whom was armed with a sawn-off shotgun and the other with a pick-axe handle. Both fled empty-handed, the gunman with serious head injuries.

Det Supt Andrew Ford said: "One of the guests grabbed the gunman by the leg and there was a fight in which everyone on the premises got involved." The raiders drove off in a stolen car which was found abandoned two miles away. No shots were fired but one guest was slightly hurt.

## DIY stores 'gave dangerous advice'

By BILL FROST

DO-IT-YOURSELF superstores were criticised yesterday for charging high prices and giving dangerous advice to customers. Service at some of the stores also appears to have deteriorated, according to a report in *Practical Householder*.

A researcher visiting branches of B & Q and Texas in the Nottingham area was told by staff on four occasions that a normal 13-amp three-pin plug could be fitted to an electric cooker. The advice was dangerous and illegal, the report said. "Cookers have a very high demand for power and must be wired directly with heavy-duty cable and a separate fuse."

The magazine selected a basket of standard items to compare prices. The results showed substantial variations. The widest was at Texas where bath sealant cost 330 per cent more than at the cheapest store: £6.29 at Texas and £1.89 at Do It All, the report said. B & Q charged 33 per cent more for

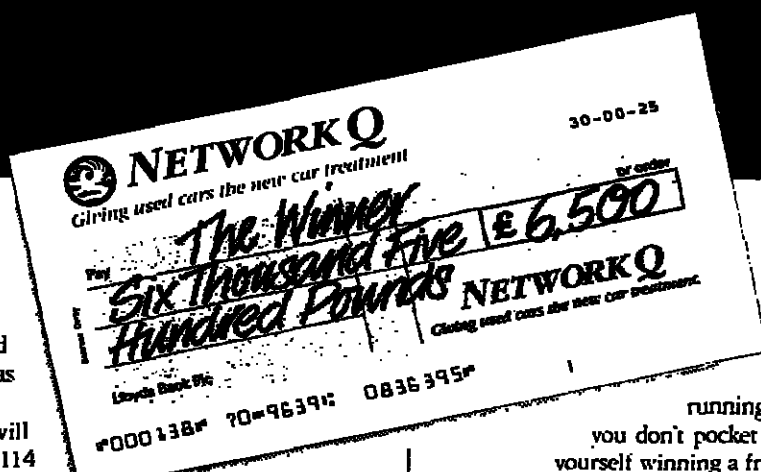
Sandtex stabilising solution than Great Mills. Texas was 30 per cent more expensive than B & Q for white spirit and Wickes was 50 per cent more expensive than Great Mills for creosote.

Texas was also criticised for the poor layout of its stores. "The aisles are too narrow and tall, with goods crammed together in an unhelpful way, loud muzak blaring and the deafening 'bing-bong' staff announcements," the report said.

Martyn Hocking, the magazine's editor, said: "DIY superstores should be trying harder in a recession to give better service and keep prices down. Instead, prices have shot up 15 per cent during the past year, far higher than inflation, and service appears to have deteriorated."

Mr Hocking advised customers to beware of wildly varying prices and dangerous advice. "We urge consumers to shop around for the best prices. We also ask superstores to improve training."

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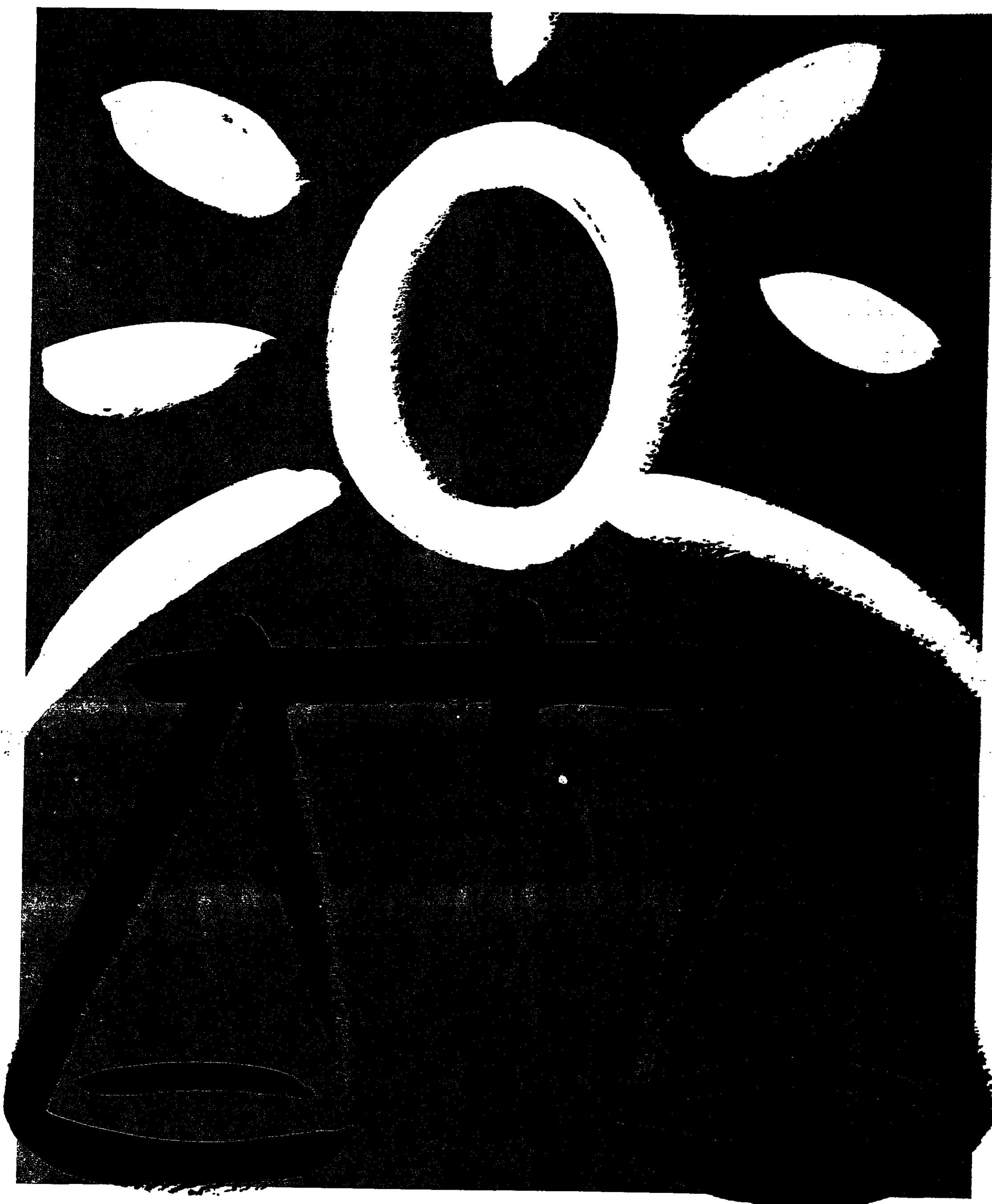
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## Campaigners step up battle to plug loophole as ex-servicemen prepare for death

## MoD denies money to asbestos victims

By PETER VICTOR

FOUR ex-servicemen who expect to die of asbestos-related diseases contracted while in the armed forces have been told by the defence ministry that they will get no compensation because of a loophole in the law.

The government is refusing to pay compensation, while admitting that the men were exposed to asbestos while serving in the forces, under section 10 of the Crown Proceedings Act 1947. The act makes it impossible for servicemen and women to sue the ministry for injury or illness sustained while serving before May 1987, when the law was changed.

Arthur Fell, aged 58, from Sheffield, served as a stoker-mechanic in the Royal Navy from 1950 to 1958. During that time he came into contact with asbestos, although he never handled it directly. He was given no protection against asbestos and now suffers from pleural plaques, an asbestos-related lung disease.

David Logan, aged 57, also from Sheffield, was exposed to asbestos while working for

shipping companies before he took a job as a radio-radar technician with the MoD in 1959. He was exposed to asbestos when he removed the cladding on cables over the next six years. Mr Logan now has mesothelioma of the pleura and is expected to live no more than six months.

Irving Sheldon, aged 54, from Shiregreen in Sheffield, served in the Royal Navy from 1952, first as a seaman-gunner and then as a driver. For two to three hours a week over a five-year period he wore a flash helmet and



Sheldon: exposed to asbestos for years

gloves containing asbestos fibres. He was exposed to asbestos again between 1973 and 1974 when he was employed as a scaffolder.

Fred Ogden, aged 61, served as a stoker in the Royal Navy between 1948 and 1956. He believes he was exposed to asbestos fibres from the lagging on engine room boilers. He is showing early signs of pleural plaque and is under threat of mesothelioma growth in the future.

The MoD sent pro forma letters to the men's solicitor earlier this year saying: "From the information provided it would appear that your client was a serving member of HM forces at the time he was exposed to asbestos." It adds, however: "As the alleged incident is attributed to the period before 15 May 1987, this being the repeal of the Crown Proceedings Act 1947, the provisions of the section 10 would apply to your client's claim."

Although the act was repealed in 1987, approval for claims against the Crown was not made retrospective.



Victim's ordeal: Mr Ogden at the weekend at his Sheffield home. He is under threat of mesothelioma growth

The Times has reported on a series of cases where the MoD has used section 10 to avoid claims.

Jack Ashley, John Browne and Paddy Ashdown, the MPs, have campaigned to get compensation for the victims of section 10. The Section Ten Abolition Group (Stag) said at the weekend it will step up its fight for a change in the law or ex-gratia payments for

those ex-servicemen who would plainly have a case but for section 10.

Recent compensation claims put the men's plight in perspective. Ann Sims, of Burnham on Crouch, Essex, was awarded £175,000 damages in April 1989 after her husband died after inhaling asbestos while working as a lagger. Victor Miller, aged 56, a marine engineer from Bournemouth suffering

asbestos-related lung disease, was awarded £150,000 damages last September.

Adrian Budgen, who represents the four ex-servicemen, said their cases are particularly urgent because the victims become extremely ill very quickly. "At the time they were exposed the MoD was aware of the risks. These men in particular deserve to be fully and fairly compensated. Section 10 was brought in because members of the armed forces are sometimes called upon to perform hazardous duties. But a large proportion of injuries to servicemen have no unique service aspect. It seems wholly wrong to treat servicemen differently from civilians with regard to negligence."

The MoD said: "The letters stand."

## Council tax cut for disabled in modified homes

By DOUGLAS BROOM, LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORRESPONDENT

DISABLED people whose homes have been modified to cope with their disabilities will have their council tax bills reduced in a concession due to be announced by ministers this week.

Regulations governing the valuation of 22 million properties in England, Wales and Scotland for the new tax will require valuers to ignore extensions or improvements made to homes to accommodate disabled residents. As a result, thousands of homes will be placed in a lower tax bracket, giving an annual saving on average council tax bills of up to £132 for couples and up to £99 for a single person.

The concession is the first big change to the new tax since the introduction of the higher rate band, covering properties worth more than £320,000, in July. Michael Heseltine, the environment secretary, won the concession from the Treasury after tough negotiations and is said to believe that it

will demonstrate his commitment to making the council tax fairer than the poll tax.

The new tax is due to come into effect on April 1, 1993. Valuation of properties will start this autumn, with most of the work contracted out to estate agents and private valuers. Guidance already given to valuers suggests that most valuations will be done by driving round an area and looking at homes from the outside. Disability groups had argued that the system would be unfair to people who had been obliged to add an extra room to accommodate a disabled relative or to house a full-time nurse or carer.

Although the draft guide suggested that valuers should carry out an internal inspection of a minority of properties, the new rules will require inspection of all homes modified for disabled people. Valuers will then discount the value of any improvements and treat the property as if it had not been modified.

Brian Lamb, head of campaigns for the Spastics Society, said the new rules closely resembled rate relief for disabled people under domestic rates. There had been no similar help for disabled people under the poll tax.

"Anything that restores the equivalent rebate from the old system is extremely welcome," he said. "Under the old system, though, people could have a rebate of up to £300 and we would be worried if the new system does not give the same value."

The new valuation rules will also confirm the eight council tax bands already announced, but will make it clear that valuers will not have to assign an exact value to each property. Valuation lists will only show the band to which each home has been allocated. Although valuers are expected to keep notes showing exact valuations, householders will not be told how much officials think their house is worth.

The tax bands currently proposed are: band A, up to £40,000; B, £40,000 to £52,000; C, £52,000 to £68,000; D, £68,000 to £88,000; E, £88,000 to £120,000; F, £120,000 to £160,000; G, £160,000 to £320,000; H, more than £320,000.

## Ring likely to make £50,000

By JOHN SHAW

A MEDIEVAL gold ring found only three inches below the surface in North Yorkshire last year is expected to bring the finder a £50,000 windfall at auction in London.

It dates from about 1400 and was discovered on the site of what was probably the former East Park at Middleham near Leyburn, property of the Nevilles until 1471. The family was staunchly Lancastrian. Ralph Neville, first earl of Westmorland and Lord of Middleham, helped Henry IV usurp the throne and was a loyal servant to Henry V. The allegiance gives the ring its rarity. The ring will be sold at Christie's on October 2.

● Silver and jewellery made a total of £457,402 at Sotheby's sale at Gleneagles Hotel, Perthshire. A finely modelled Victorian stag's head snuffcup just over 16in high by Hunt & Roskill, London 1844, went for £25,300, well over the high estimate



Tower of cans: Paula Briggs, aged 23, finishing a 20ft cathedral of 15,000 aluminium cans which, after going on show at Abbeydale, South Yorkshire, will be recycled

## Navy to give evidence at deaths enquiry

By KERRY GILL

ROYAL Navy personnel will give evidence today at the enquiry into the deaths of four Scottish fishermen who drowned when their vessel's nets became entangled by the submarine HMS Trenchant off the island of Arran last November.

The fatal accident enquiry will seek to establish the time, place and reason for the deaths, and will question procedures taken on the sub-

marine before, during and after the underwater collision in the Firth of Clyde.

An earlier enquiry by the navy found there were procedural and personal failings on Trenchant, which was on a training exercise.

A statement released yesterday by families of the dead men said they were not seeking revenge but wanted the incident examined so a similar tragedy could be avoided.

The families said: "We are not seeking revenge for the dead. We are not looking to close blame but it is important that the enquiry establishes exactly what were the failings referred to in the naval board of enquiry report."

Today's enquiry, which should last two weeks, will be held in Paisley before Sheriff Principal Robert Hay.

Those drowned were Jamie Russell, aged 33, skipper of

the Antares, and his crew Billy Martindale, aged 24, Stuart Campbell, aged 29, and Dugie Campbell, aged 20.

Their deaths resulted in the introduction of a system to warn fishing boats of British and American submarine movements in the firth, ending decades of secrecy, and was extended in June to cover much of the Scottish west coast and part of the northern Irish sea.

## Crime reparations scheme eases burden on courts

Stewart Tendler looks at a scheme to keep offenders out of jail and their victims satisfied

THE shamefaced 19-year-old Kettering man arrested for the theft of a woman's handbag and contents worth £80 could have expected tough treatment by magistrates despite his admission of guilt. He could have added a criminal conviction to two juvenile cautions and faced at least a fine. The victim could have got nothing and another criminal statistic would have been entered with no positive result.

Instead, the offender agreed to take part in an experiment that is provoking national interest. After counselling and work by a special bureau, he was given a formal caution and never went to court.

The victim received full recompense from the offender, who apologised for the damage and distress he had caused and did community work.

Northamptonshire's adult reparation bureau, set up experimentally five years ago by police, probation officials and other social agencies, has moved from an experiment to become the first scheme of its kind to run throughout a police force area, gaining the approval of the inspectorate of constabulary and high-level Home Office interest. Its workings may be studied by the royal commission on the criminal justice system.

The bureau was developed as an extension of a scheme for diverting juvenile offenders from court that was developed in Northampton in the early Eighties. Chief Supt Derek Moss, one of its founders, said that the aim was to find an acceptable alternative that benefited offender, victim and society

without costing more than the court process.

The bureau's work covers about nine classes of crime, including minor theft, auto-crime, criminal damage, assaults, minor sex offences such as indecent exposure, burglaries, and public order offences such as hooliganism.

The offender must first admit guilt to police and may well demonstrate remorse. The offender is not charged and his case is passed to the bureau with his agreement. If the bureau accepts him, he will receive a formal caution from the police and nothing more. If the bureau rejects him, the case goes back to the police and may go to court.

Previous convictions, a previous prison sentence or an earlier case with the bureau will not bar an offender from consideration. The bureau examines the offender and his attitude at a series of meetings. Adrian Wright, the director of the bureau and a former probation officer, said that Home Office surveys had shown a high level of support for alternatives to court action and there was great interest in reparation. Very few victims in the scheme demand court action and an offender may be taken up by the bureau even if the victim opposes the idea.

If the bureau takes up a case, staff have options ranging from confrontation and apology, which can include use of a video for the offender to apologise, to payments, work to repair damage, and community service. Offenders have rebuilt damaged walls and cleaned vandalised cars.

Offenders have been known to face the ordeal with extreme nervousness. Victims not only explain the damage that was done, but sometimes find the confrontations are a help in overcoming fears provoked by the crime, such as anxiety about going out after dark. In 1990-1, out of 335 offenders accepted by the bureau from 513 referred cases, 74 offenders met their victims to apologise and 129 wrote letters of apology. Compensation totalling £19,000 was negotiated for 114 victims. So far, offenders have renegeed on £798.

Supporters say that the bureau may not be the ultimate method of dealing with low-level crime, but it is a useful tool that eases the burden on courts. According to one satisfied victim, the bureau deals in "criminal justice rather than criminal law".

## Blue dust scare at police centres

HUNDREDS of policemen may have been exposed to asbestos during riot training at two army bases in Staffordshire. The scare follows the discovery of blue asbestos dust in wartime buildings on bases at Swynnerton, near Stone, and Marchington, near Uttoxeter.

Charles Kelly, chief constable of Staffordshire's 2,000-strong force, told his officers in a letter: "You may feel it would be in your own interests to arrange for a medical examination. The necessary screening and tests can be arranged through your GP. If you decide on this course of action, I would suggest you produce this correspondence in support of your request."

He said the risk was considered "almost negligible" and officers who trained at the sites should not be alarmed. The Police Federation wants asbestos-related illness treated as industrial injury.

## 'Sick' offices causing illness

Complaints about "sick" buildings causing headaches, flu and other illnesses are on the increase, the Institution of Environmental Health Officers said yesterday.

It said tests for "sick building syndrome" should become a routine part of safety audits on offices. A survey of local authorities showed that 202 councils had logged 514 complaints about the syndrome.

Many people complained that offices caused headaches, dry mouths and eyes and flu-like symptoms. Illnesses were often blamed on poor lighting, inadequate ventilation or poor control of office temperatures. "It shows the problem is more widespread than we thought," the institution's assistant secretary, Janine Avery, said.

## Rapist caught

A convicted rapist was recaptured by police yesterday, two weeks after absconding from Leicester prison while on a home visit for compassionate reasons. Mark Jarvis, aged 24, was serving a 12-year sentence, for rape and other serious offences, imposed in 1986.

## Cannabis seized

Two men in their fifties were being questioned after police seized 190 kilograms of cannabis resin, with an estimated street value of at least £500,000, from a house near Stroud, Gloucestershire.

## Prisoner dies

A prisoner who tried to hang himself in police cells last week has died. Robert Decicco was being held in cells at Barnstaple, Devon, after failing to appear for a court case in Southampton.

## Fishers of men

A mission to convert Soviet factory ship workers to Christianity begins in the Shetland Islands today, with hundreds of bibles printed in Russian being given to workers anchored off Lerwick for the herring season.

## Boiling mad

Council chiefs in Plymouth, Devon, have outlawed boiling live lobsters on council property. However, fishermen's spokesman Fred Brimacombe said: "The lobsters feel no pain. They have a tiny brain, like our city council."

## Foam burglary

Raiders stole a safe from the post office in Eynsham, near Oxford, on Saturday night after spraying foam into the burglar alarm box to deactivate it.

## Speed boats

Radar speed traps are being set up on the Bridgwater and Taunton Canal, Somerset, in an attempt by the British Waterways Board to catch boats exceeding the 6mph limit.

## Bond winners

Winners in the National Savings Premium Bonds weekly draw are: £100,000, bond number 12DF 566977 (winner lives in Stockport); value of holding £10,000; £50,000, 4DZ 557795 (Plymouth); £12, £25,000, 17PZ 149993 (Somerset); £30,

## Whiff of discontent as fight over 'Penrith pong' begins

By RONALD FAUX

EVEN on the hottest days, doors shut and windows slam in the Cumbrian market town of Penrith when a powerful and dreadful odour drifts through the streets. What has become known as the "Penrith pong" is angering hoteliers and shopkeepers who believe tourists, on whom the town depends, are being driven away by it.

The source of the smell is the Wildriggs protein plant, which processes 300 tonnes of poultry offal a week on the town's outskirts. Despite elaborate filtering arrange-

ments, the smell descends when production at the plant is in full swing and the wind is blowing from the west.

On Wednesday, legal representatives from the plant and the government's laboratory at Warren Springs, Hertfordshire, which has been monitoring the smell, will meet before attending a pre-trial review in Penrith magistrates' court. Eden district council has served an abatement notice on the plant under section 80 of the Environmental Protection Act to force Wildriggs to end the emission of obnoxious odours.

A plant spokesman refused to

comment yesterday because an appeal had been lodged against the order. Wildriggs employs 10 and was established during the first world war. Serious complaints about it began last year when, after the "mad cow" scare, production concentrated on converting poultry offal into animal protein. Penrith has judged this to be a more pungent operation.

The council has logged 300 formal complaints a month about the smell. Gordon Jackson is general manager of the £3.5 million North Lakes hotel complex less than a mile away from the plant. His patience ran out last month

when 178 guests had to stay behind closed doors and windows on a sweltering evening when the odour descended.

Eden district council is wary of obtaining an injunction to close the plant. Andrew Yates, assistant director of environmental health, said: "The council will not be stampeded into premature action even though the smell is a dreadful nuisance. The trouble is that while you can measure noise, light, time and distance exactly, smells are less tangible. Putting a measure on a bad odour is very subjective and if we lost the injunction it could cost the town heavily and Wildriggs

would be free to do what it wanted."

The Warren Springs scientists have gathered samples of the atmosphere above the Wildriggs filter beds and subjected them in various degrees to the nostrils of eight volunteers.

The technical report to the council's health committee said that even when the filter beds of Scottish heather and Finnish peat were replaced, complaints could still be expected from anyone within one kilometre of the plant. "We do not believe this is acceptable. It would be a nuisance as defined by law," Mr Yates said.

## The Laptops of the Gods.

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MAJOR IN MOSCOW

## Gorbachev is put on the spot over economy and arms

FROM ROBIN OAKLEY IN MOSCOW

JOHN Major yesterday put tough questions to President Gorbachev and President Yeltsin on the Soviet economy, the centre's relationship with the republics, and arms control. Mr Major was the first Western leader to visit Moscow since the abortive coup two weeks ago.

The fortuitous timing of his period as chairman of the Group of Seven leading industrialised nations, which has thrust him on to the world stage and helped him recapture the lead for the Conservative party in domestic

opinion polls, was still working in his favour as he met President Gorbachev and Boris Yeltsin, the Russian Federation leader. Mr Gorbachev gave him an assurance that all the Soviet Union's existing international agreements would stand, including those on arms control.

Mr Major had been greeted in the ornate St Catherine's Hall in Moscow by a tanned and apparently jovial President Gorbachev. But it will be a different matter today when he becomes the first Western leader to journey to China to

shake the hands of the men responsible for the violent breakup of the pro-democracy movement in Tiananmen Square in June 1989. Mr Major enters the redoubt of the last of the old-style communists determined not to allow them to claim that his visit marks their redemption to the family of nations after the slaughter of hundreds in 1989 and the persecution of thousands since.

Mr Major and Douglas Hurd, the Foreign Secretary, remain sensitive about being seen to shake bloodstained hands on a visit which they believe was necessary to ensure Chinese agreement to the building of the international airport in Hong Kong. This time, British officials concede, the questions are for him. Will he be as firm in putting across to the Chinese the need to respect human rights as he was yesterday in insisting that the Soviets must wholeheartedly embrace the market economy?

Will he manage to do this without irritating the Chinese and so making life more difficult for Hong Kong between now and 1997 when the British colony reverts to Chinese control? Mr Hurd defended the visit in an article in yesterday's *Independent on Sunday*. He said that China's record on human rights was indefensible and that Mr Major's presence would not confer a seal of approval.

But the British prime minister — denied the joint press conference he sought with Chinese leaders — is determined to speak out on human rights. This is despite the warning given by the Chinese to Toshiki Kaifu, the Japanese prime minister, in Peking last month, that they will not be pressured into democratic reforms by outsiders.

Leading article, page 15

PEKING

## Leaders make a gesture on rights

FROM CATHERINE SAMPSON IN PEKING

CHINA yesterday tried to preempt John Major on human rights before he arrives today by making a gesture towards one of China's most prominent political prisoners. Wang Juntao is to be transferred to hospital for treatment of suspected hepatitis B. Wang and his former colleague, Chen Ziming, went on hunger strike on August 14 to protest against their prison conditions. Washington said that it was deeply disturbed by their treatment. Peking clearly feared that Mr Major would make an issue of Wang's conditions in the talks, embarrassing leaders and marinating what China intends to claim as a diplomatic coup.

Xinhua, the official news agency, claimed that Wang, aged 33, and Chen, aged 38, both of whom are serving 13-year sentences for allegedly masterminding the 1989 pro-

democracy demonstrations, had ceased their hunger strike protesting against prison conditions although Wang "still refused to eat sometimes". It is rare for the official media to report on protests by prisoners.

Xinhua's long description of the prison conditions of both prisoners appeared to be aimed at allaying Western concerns about the two men. Officials have said they are being kept in four metre square solitary confinement cells for refusing to repent their role in the democracy movement. Mr Major is the first leader of a Western industrialised country to visit Peking in the wake of the Tiananmen Square killings.

Toshiki Kaifu, Japan's prime minister, came to Peking last month. China's leadership sees the trip as the end of their isolation after the killings.



Tea for three: Leyla Gordievsky, who until a few days ago faced constant KGB harassment because of her husband's defection to Britain, meeting the prime minister and Mrs Major for tea and sympathy at the British embassy (Bruce Clark writes from

Moscow). Mrs Gordievsky gave a shy smile and said "I hope" when asked whether she expected an early reunion with her husband Oleg, who was spirited from Moscow to London in 1985. Norma Major is understood to have brought Mrs Gordievsky, who

comes from the southern republic of Azerbaijan, some chocolate and other personal gifts. Vadim Bakatin, the new, liberal KGB chief, has agreed in principle to allow Mrs Gordievsky to travel to London with her daughters Maria, aged 11, and Anna, aged 10.

GORBACHEV'S FUTURE

## Search quickens for union formula

FROM MARY DEJEVSKY IN MOSCOW

TEN days after his dramatic rescue from the Crimea, Mikhail Gorbachev spent most of yesterday locked inside the Kremlin with leaders of 11 of the 15 Soviet republics, searching for a formula to stave off the disintegration of the Soviet Union and save his presidency.

The meeting took place on the eve of today's emergency session of the full Soviet parliament, the Congress of People's Deputies, where the whole of the institutional structure of the Soviet Union, which proved so inadequate against last month's coup, will be up for grabs.

Yesterday's gathering was

attended by eight of the nine republics which had undertaken to sign the new Union Treaty, plus three which do not intend to sign. The Ukraine, which last week declared its independence subject to a national referendum, did not attend. Neither did the three Baltic states, whose independence has now been recognised by more than 30 foreign countries.

The main topic on the agenda was reported to be the future of the Union Treaty, whose signing was pre-empted by last month's abortive coup. Although the Soviet leader and several of his advisers have insisted that the treaty

should be signed urgently, almost regardless of what it says, many of the republics, including the Russian Federation, sense that they now have the upper hand and that they can dictate their terms.

President Gorbachev said yesterday that he hoped to present the republics' agreement to a new treaty to today's congress, but he did not stipulate whether it would be the political treaty he is after or the economic agreement that is now favoured by many of the republics.

Over the weekend another two republics, Uzbekistan and Kirghizia in Central Asia, declared their formal indepen-

dence from the Soviet Union. Their unilateral declarations are widely regarded as attempts to stake out a better bargaining position in negotiations for a new union, but if they are taken at face value they would leave a Soviet Union consisting of three Central Asian republics — Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenia — and the Russian Federation.

The first item listed on the draft agenda of the congress that opens today is a report by President Gorbachev on "the political situation in the country and measures to overcome the consequences of the coup".

FOOD AID

## Gummer calls in industry leaders

By SHEILA GUNN

POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

JOHN Gummer, the agriculture minister, has called a meeting of the leaders of Britain's food industry to work out an emergency plan to feed the Soviet people.

The plan will concentrate on improving the distribution of the Soviet Union's own supplies while offering new markets for British retailers. But it may also include the drawing up of a strategy for flying in emergency supplies.

With the backing of John Major, Mr Gummer has invited about 30 chairmen and chief executives of supermarket chains and food manufacturing companies to a meeting on Thursday. Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, and Norman Lamont, the Chancellor, approved the idea at a meeting with Mr Gummer last Friday.

Among the chairmen will be Alastair Grant of Argyl Foods and Sir Ian MacLaurin of Tesco's. Other firms include Safeway, J. Sainsbury, Marks & Spencer, ICI, Unilever, United Biscuits and British Food Consortium. Mr Gummer has been examining how British firms can help improve the Soviet food chain since his visit to Moscow with Mr Grant last September.

British supermarket groups said yesterday that they were willing, if necessary, to send employees to Moscow. A spokeswoman for Tesco's said: "Sir Ian MacLaurin [the company's chairman] will meet Government officials on Thursday and until then we won't know what form the aid might take, whether they need expertise and advice or practical help. The main problem appears to be distribution. They have food, but they cannot get it into the shops."

Marks & Spencer and Sainsbury both said they needed more details of the Government initiative before commenting.

## Florence, birthplace of air travel. It's taken 500 years to organise a direct flight.

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SOVIET DIPLOMACY

# Pankin faces hard time in making his mark

From BRUCE CLARK in MOSCOW

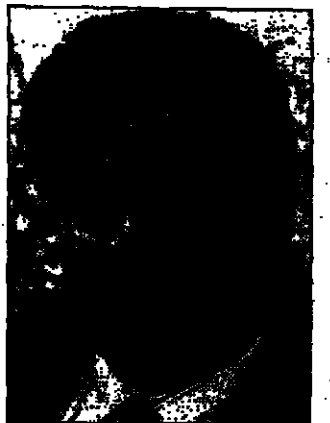
BORIS Pankin, the new Soviet foreign minister, is struggling to assert his authority at home and abroad amid urgent calls on his time and confusion over what authority he represents.

Eduard Shevardnadze, the former foreign minister, is said to have replied when asked if he would take back his old job last week: "Who needs a minister when there is no Soviet Union?" Since then Russia and the Ukraine have promised to play their part in shouldering the international obligations of the Soviet state, but without necessarily forming a single entity. With every passing day it seems less likely that the Ukraine, in particular,

will let Mr Pankin or anyone else from Moscow speak for it abroad.

Russia and Kazakhstan have agreed to form a new, loosely structured state while specifying that this would be done out of the ruins of the "former Soviet Union". This does not change the fact that the rest of the world continues for the time being to recognise a Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, consisting at least of the 12 non-Baltic republics, and looks to Mr Pankin to represent it.

In just ten days' time he is supposed to be convening a controversial conference on human rights, grouping the 35 nations of Europe and North America which take part in the Helsinki process. But confusing official reports on whether the meeting will now take place, a question which may be clarified today, give an idea of the disorder.



Pankin: minister without a real portfolio

## LATVIA Riga calls on US for decision

From REUTER IN RIGA

IVARS Godmanis, the Latvian prime minister, yesterday urged America to recognise Baltic independence without waiting for the outcome of the Soviet parliament's session this week.

Mr Godmanis said: "This is the moment that the United States has to decide what it stands for — whether it is interested only in superpower diplomacy, or is it for the interests of peoples and democracy, as it has been saying for centuries."

Mr Godmanis also said that 109 Soviet Black Beret interior ministry troops, also known as Omon forces, had now left Latvia and were on their way to the western Siberian oil town of Tyumen, scene of frequent industrial unrest. But he said 40 Omon troops were not accounted for, and Latvian authorities were looking for them. One Omon member had been detained, he said.

The Black Berets drove out of Riga on Saturday, hurling smoke bombs and obscenities in a last act of defiance against Latvia's campaign for independence. The Latvian government had demanded that the Black Berets be withdrawn.

Some of the troops, in black berets and combat fatigues over blue-and-white striped vests, made obscene gestures to the crowd as they left. One group unfurled the now discarded Latvian Soviet flag, on which they had written "We'll be back".

From 1973 to 1982 he was chairman of the Soviet copyright authority, which was then a powerful agency for the international promotion, through overt and other means, of Moscow's views at their most unreconstructed.

But Moscow's foreign ministry is not the only one to have been thrown into disarray by the Soviet disintegration process. Margaret Thatcher's stopover yesterday for talks in Kazakhstan, for instance, came as a complete surprise to British diplomats as well as their Soviet counterparts in Moscow.



Flag day: Two Muscovite girls waving flags in celebration outside the Russian Federation building on Saturday

MOSCOW DAY

## Carnival crowds celebrate their days of glory at the barricades

A LIBERATED Moscow spent the weekend indulging its new myths and reliving the days of glory at the barricades.

In exuberant celebrations outside the Russian parliament that combined carnival, political protest and quasi-religious thanksgiving for delivery from dictatorship, the new heroes bathed in the adulation of the young crowds, while the continued surge of anti-Communist feeling swept away the remaining symbols of the old, hated system.

Thousands of Muscovites gathered in pouring rain on Saturday in front of the "White House", as the parliament is known, to hear Afghan veterans, political leaders, priests and pop stars celebrate the now famous story of the people's stand against the coup leaders. They glorified the barricades, until the weekend still surrounding the parliament and blocking the underpass near by, where two young men were killed. They waved Russian flags and sang Russian songs. They poured scorn on the Communists and called for the rebirth of the country.

It was an atmosphere never known in Moscow before. Gone were the slogans, symbols and flags of the old collapsing regime. "Russia, Moscow, freedom" was the new motto. The Russian tricolour but-

Thousands gathered to express their joy as anti-Communist feeling swept away symbols of the old, hated system, Michael Binyon writes

tered above the parliament and from two huge balloons anchored beside it.

In the Manezh Square near the Kremlin, the entire facade of a hotel was covered not with the old, dreary proletarian icons but with the city's historic emblem, aptly symbolic, of St George piercing the serpent of evil.

The world "comrade" has disappeared from the country's vocabulary. "Dear Russians, Muscovites and guests!" the speakers said as they dwelt on the "events" of last week and the hardships to come. Private enterprise jumped on the bandwagon: the celebrations were sponsored by the Moscow Commodity Exchange, as a blimp floating overhead proclaimed, and by some of the myriad new commercial companies now setting up in dowdy, disused offices all over the city. Millions of Muscovites rode free on the Metro, the entire weekend's takings having been underwritten by MMM, a burgeoning Western joint venture company. "The politicians too, tried to burnish their images. Boris Yeltsin was, of course,

man of the hour. But Gavril Popov, Moscow's liberal mayor, also thundered his solidarity with the crowd. "I know about the shortages, the queues, the hardships you are facing. Together we will overcome them." Even President Gorbachev found it politic to be seen strolling down Tver — formerly Gorky — Street, chatting amiably to Mr Popov, sporting a red and white badge and waving to the amazed crowds. It is unlikely to restore his sagging reputation or still the clamour for his resignation.

As in all Russian life now, the Church was much in evidence. Patriarch Aleksii celebrated a thanksgiving service in the Cathedral of the Assumption, and priests around the city blessed the crowds. Liturgical music mixed with raucous pop poured out from the loudspeakers and there were moments of high solemnity — a minute's silence to remember the victims of the coup, a candle-lit vigil as night came on with even Soviet army soldiers cradling the flames for the cameras. Russians, too, have watched the past year's

demonstrations in the Baltic republics and know the new symbols of national emotion.

One priest prominent in the crowd was the monk who had carried Tsar Nicholas II's portrait and pronounced the patriarch's blessing on the barricade. Beside him were two figures who seemed to have stepped out of history: one dressed in the all-black uniform of the crack "wild" division of Tsarist guards, the other in the uniform of General Kolchak's division. "We had a lot of help from the English fighting the revolutionaries in 1918," said one, an icon-restorer by profession. "We want to see the rebirth of the White Guards," his friend said.

Nearly, ignoring the historic irony, stood dozens of men in very different uniforms: Soviet police, chatting to the crowds, eating ice cream, applauding the singers on the makeshift stage. Their instincts of regimentation seemed to have deserted them.

Indeed, the instincts of the entire city seemed to be changed. No terrible new beauty has been born. Moscow is as chaotic, scruffy, disorganised and slow-moving as ever. But there is still a frisson in the air, a sense of expectancy, a nervousness about the unpredictable anarchy that many see looming.

THE UKRAINE

## Lenin digs in his heels

From ROBERT SEELY IN KIEV

THE Ukraine's national movement, Rukh, yesterday chose a former dissident, Vyacheslav Chornovil, to be its presidential candidate in the republic's first presidential election in December. Mr Chornovil, who spent 15 years in prison for advocating Ukrainian sovereignty, said he thought real independence from Moscow was possible within 18 months.

However, Ukrainians are finding it more difficult to rid themselves of the memory of Lenin than they thought after the republic's decision to dissolve the Communist party last week. In Kiev's central square, which was called October Revolution Square until August's coup, a huge, red granite monument to Lenin, standing 50 ft from the podium to the top of his bald head, is steadfastly refusing to be budged.

City councillors ordered the removal of Lenin from his place last week, requesting that the offending statue be mothballed by September 1. By yesterday afternoon he was expected to be on his back en route to the junkyard along with four 20 ft "heroes of the revolution" who symbolically guarded the site.

But all that was before Kiev city officials found to their horror that the statue's foundations are intertwined with those of the metro station ticket office below. The council cannot dynamite the statue for fear of causing millions of roubles worth of damage.

An alternative plan to remove Lenin block by block was scrapped because of the honeycomb of metal rods inside the statue.

The battle looks like running and running. One idea floated by the council is to blast him with chemical pellets. But when this Lenin was built in 1977 to celebrate 60 years of communism, he was designed to last.

"This monument should come down, however long it takes. It is only natural that people should want this statue to be scrapped. I think Ukrainians have understood what the Communist party was all about since 1917," said Viktor Odolodov, a bus driver, aged 42, one of the hundreds of Ukrainians who pass through the square daily to keep an eye on the statue's progress to the scrapheap.

A metal cordon around the pedestal states in the language of urban consumerism: "Sorry for the inconvenience." A modest Lenin might have proposed this for his epitaph, in place of the graffiti: "Butcher", "Death to the Idol".

NEWS IN BRIEF

## Soviet mint cannot keep up

Moscow — Soviet state bankers and economists say their country is bordering on financial collapse and that inflation could soar to 1,000 per cent in four months. The independent news agency, Interfax, said the warnings have been voiced at official meetings and written in memoranda to the Soviet leadership over the past few days.

Unless the "toughest financial measures" were taken, according to a memorandum from Gosbank, the central bank, money in circulation would surge to some 240 billion roubles (\$67 billion at the commercial rate of exchange) by the end of the year. Gosbank said the Soviet mint could not keep up with demand for banknotes to pay workers higher salaries, and was churning out money at more than four times the rate it did in 1987.

Interfax said that independent experts agreed with Gosbank's assessment. (Rtr)

## Vilnius revenge

Vilnius — Belys Gajauskas, a political prisoner for 37 years, had his revenge as he returned to KGB headquarters in Vilnius to close it down. Mr Gajauskas, aged 65, is now a Lithuanian parliamentary deputy, heading a commission overseeing the winding up of the security service in the republic. (Reuters)

## Hostage swap

Yerevan — Armenians and Azerbaijanis have seized more captives in a disputed enclave and were demanding a hostage swap, while Armenian officials yesterday echoed a call for United Nations peace-keeping forces. The idea was initially proposed by visiting US congresswoman, Barbara Boxer. (AP)

## Nuclear control

Tokyo — Toshiki Kaifu, the Japanese prime minister, has told Margaret Thatcher, who is on a lecture tour of Japan, that the Soviet nuclear arsenal should remain under central control. Mrs Thatcher said she thought the international situation would remain stable as long as President Gorbachev was in power. (AFP)

## Order cancelled

Moscow — President Gorbachev has cancelled an order he signed a year ago stripping Oleg Kalugin, a retired KGB general and former head of external counter-intelligence, of his awards and military rank for denouncing his former colleagues in the state security organisation as Stalinists. Tass said. (Reuters)

RAISA GORBACHEV

## President praises his wife

From AGENCY FRANCE-PRESSE IN MOSCOW



Raisa: her full recovery will take some time

PRESIDENT Gorbachev said yesterday that his wife, Raisa, had recovered from the shock of the abortive coup and was in good health.

In interviews with American and Soviet television, Mr Gorbachev said of his wife's health: "Everything is fine." He added, however, that full recovery would take time. Referring to the three days that he and members of his family were held without communications at their Black Sea holiday dacha, Mr Gorbachev said that "in these

difficult and dangerous moments" his wife had "had a crisis".

"Fortunately we were together... she behaved courageously. She and my family made the decision to share my fate until the end," he said. The Soviet president thanked all who were concerned about their welfare.

Questions were raised about Mrs Gorbachev's state of health after the couple returned to Moscow on August 22 amid reports that her left hand was paralysed.

DEMOCRACY

## Strain could break fragile Yeltsin coalition

THE tasks facing Boris Yeltsin's Russian government are immense. The simultaneous collapse of the union and the Communist Party throws the full burden and responsibility of government onto the immature shoulders of the Russian parliamentary and bureaucratic apparatus.

In the short run, a collapse of the mechanism for the exchange and distribution of goods must be averted, otherwise urban Russia will be hungry and unemployed this winter. The huge factories of Moscow, Petersburg and the Urals produce mostly defence and capital goods for which the now bankrupt central state was the only consumer.

The spectre of the so-called "scissors crisis" which destroyed first Nicholas II then Kerensky in 1917, looms again. Now, as in

The weak roots of Russian democracy could encourage the rise of the radical right and another coup attempt. Dominic Lieven says

1917, peasants will wonder why they should exchange their food for useless roubles which cannot buy the industrial goods they require. Hunger and unemployment radicalise, as Lenin knew in 1917. The hold over Russian workers and peasants of Yeltsin, let alone of the liberal Russian intelligentsia which supports him, is uncertain.

It depends in part on a shared dislike of the communist old gang and the economic chaos they had wrought. Now the old gang is gone, Russia's new rulers must take responsibility for their country's woes. The

disintegration of the union raises possibilities of ethnic strife over borders and minorities. For the future of northern Eurasia, the situation in the small republics of the Baltic and Trans-Caucasus has always been of secondary importance. What matters far more is the fate of the Soviet Union's four core republics — Russia, Belorussia, the Ukraine and Kazakhstan.

The latter two are vital; within them live 17½ million of the 25 million Russians who dwell outside Russia but within the USSR. Europe today is witnessing the consequences

of greater Serbia's "struggle for the borderlands". A similar struggle by Russians in a disintegrating Soviet Union might well prove the death knell of Russian democracy.

During the centuries of empire, the Russians — like their British and Spanish counterparts — conquered and colonised large portions of the globe. As the empire disintegrates they will on the whole be as disinclined as other European colonisers to live under alien rule, or to "give back" the land settled by their ancestors.

Combined with the collapse of Russian prestige, power and empire, combined with mounting crime and misery in Russian cities, the fate of the Russian diaspora has the potential to push Russian politics far to the right.

But the time for author-

itarianism in Russia is not necessarily past. Under the enormous strains to which it will be subjected in the next few months, Yeltsin's fragile coalition could easily split, part could move sharply to the right.

The Russian army has always been politically innocent. The last successful military coup in Russia occurred in 1801. Now that innocence is gone. The next coup, if it comes, will be a more ruthless affair, led by younger military leaders untainted by old regime images and mentalities and perhaps able to exploit mounting dissatisfaction at the failure of parliamentary government. Power might less be grabbed generals than thrust into their unwilling hands. Dominic Lieven is senior lecturer in Russian government at the London School of Economics

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## Opposition gains bring fear of Singapore curbs

By DAVID WATTS, DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT, IN LONDON AND MARY LEE IN SINGAPORE

SINGAPOREANS braced themselves for firmer government control last night as opposition parties celebrated their best general election performance since independence.

Although the ruling People's Action Party suffered a modest two per cent erosion of its support, in the hothouse, hybrid world of Singapore democracy that was seen as a severe reverse for the government. Opposition parties added three seats to bring their total to four out of an 81-strong parliament.

A crestfallen Goh Chok Tong, the prime minister, said the opposition gains meant he had not won the mandate he sought. Failure to improve the government party's share of the vote meant that Mr Goh's career as prime minister is likely to be curtailed but — more significantly for the people of Singapore — the exercising of their democratic prerogatives ironically means that the government may seek



Goh: his days as prime minister may be numbered

to curtail them. Nothing less than total loyalty is acceptable to the man who still sets the tone for Singapore — the founding father of the republic, Lee Kuan Yew — despite his stepping back from the political front line.

"The solid endorsement that I wanted has not come," a gloomy Mr Goh told an early morning press conference

after an election campaign in which he had promised a more responsive and participatory government. The fact that he did not see 77 seats out of 81 as a worthwhile indicator of support for the government nor the opposition gains as indicative of a more participatory electorate richly illustrates the schizophrenia of the election campaign and of the PAP's philosophy which dares not yield more responsibility to the people of a country which now has the highest standard of living in Asia outside Japan.

During the election campaign Mr Goh, who took office only last November, appeared to recognize that the time was rapidly approaching when Singaporeans would want something more than "managed democracy" following Mr Lee's declaration after opposition gains in 1988 that one-man one-vote was not appropriate for the island republic.

Mr Lee said during the campaign that the goal of the new leader would be to increase the ruling party's share of the vote and there is now speculation that Mr Goh's failure will speed plans for the promotion of Mr Lee's son, the deputy prime minister Lee Hsien Loong, to the premiership.

"It's very difficult to know what the man (Goh) wants," J. B. "Ben" Jeyaretnam, leader of the Workers' party, said last night. "During the election campaign he said he wanted real participation in parliament. Then when he gets it he says: 'I've not got the mandate I want so I've got to tighten up again.' He's no different from Lee after claiming that he is."

Ominously for the electorate in the seats which rejected the PAP, Mr Goh said: "There is now a proper opposition in parliament. The ground rules have changed. We have come to the conclusion that Singaporeans have had their bread buttered on both sides. I can't go on buttering." During the campaign the prime minister said that electorates that turned their backs on the government could expect to have funding for services reduced or cut off.

"I will still work by my vision that all Singaporeans are a family. But now people will begin to take sides. This vision seems further away," he said. "I will have to study the detailed results to decide whether and how to continue my consultative style of government." Mr Goh added that ambitious government plans to expand programmes in such areas as health, education and housing programmes would be on hold. "Obviously I will not be moving my programmes so successfully or quickly, and I've got to modify my programmes," he said.

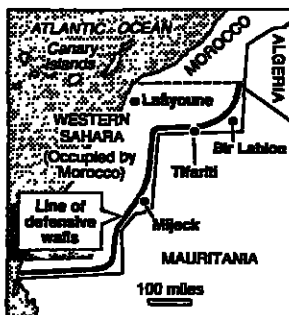
## Polisario appeals for EC support

By DAVID WATTS

WITH only days to go before a ceasefire in the Western Sahara, the Polisario guerrillas are appealing to the European Community to help stop attacks by Moroccan forces on their liberated areas, which they say are designed to cause "maximum terror".

Beginning with sorties by Mirage jets in early August, Polisario says that the offensive by King Hassan's forces has continued all month, and, in the past few days, has involved about 100,000 troops and artillery. The victims of the attacks have been civilians gathered at watering holes throughout the territory previously controlled by the guerrillas, according to Polisario sources in London.

Lamine Baal, a Polisario representative in London, said: "The technique is to destroy the wells and social infrastructure." He accused the king of using "maximum terror" to intimidate the United Nations. "We are appealing to the Europeans to try to make the king respect the opinion of the international community." What had initially appeared as isolated attacks on hamlets now looked like a deliberate plan to disrupt the peace plan, he said. The Moroccan army says it has taken control of the whole of the disputed area, having recently captured Bir Lahlou, Tifariti and Mijek by driving Polisario guerrillas out of the three areas near the Algerian and Mauritanian borders. The fighting threatens a ceasefire, due to take effect on Friday. A



large UN presence is to start preparations then for a referendum in January on the question of independence or becoming part of Morocco. Although Moroccan officials in the area dispute the extent of the fighting, the army was reported to have claimed late last week that it had "achieved all its objectives".

After talks with both sides last week, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the UN secretary-general, said: "September 6 remains the ceasefire date."

One of the most difficult remaining problems is how a UN commission decides who should vote in the referendum, as the census figures are disputed. The original basis was to be the last Spanish-controlled census of 74,000, but the Moroccan government says that 120,000 others must be added to that, many of whom are thought to be of Moroccan origin.

Advance parties have arrived to prepare for the 1,800-strong UN mission, known as Minurso, led by a Swiss diplomat, Johannes Manz. The operation will cost £107 million.



Uplifting experience: the Rev Jesse Jackson carrying a boy at a "Solidarity Day" trade union rally, America's biggest in ten years, in Washington at the weekend

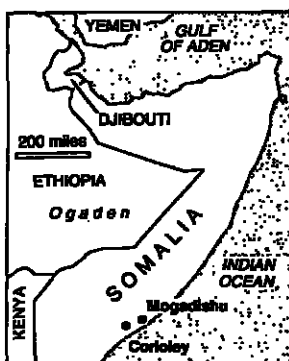
## Somalia food aid doubled despite growing corruption

FROM TIM DEAGLE IN MOGADISHU

AGAINST the backdrop of seven months of civil war and a famine said by the Red Cross to be as severe and widespread as that which ravaged Ethiopia in 1984, the international aid agencies in Somalia are doubling their food aid to the country. So far, however, their efforts have been thwarted by corruption and lack of security.

An estimated 80 per cent of Somalia's population is either severely undernourished or in immediate danger of becoming so. War has left countless dead and up to three million, half the pre-war population, displaced.

Staff of the International Committee of the Red Cross believe that only 10 per cent of the 3,000 tons of food brought every month into Mogadishu, the capital, reaches those it is intended for. Convoys of lorries carrying food across the city are routinely hijacked by armed gangs. Gun battles between police and looters are increasingly being fought at the port and outside the Red Cross compound from which all the food is dispatched.



Outside Mogadishu, even less food aid reaches its destination, despite the hiring of scores of armed security guards to protect food-carrying convoys. The new government, led by President Ali Mahdi Muhammad, has refused to provide security for any of the aid agencies, forcing them to hire private security teams from wealthy businessmen in the city.

The president believes the international community should do more to help his country. "Compared to the needs of the Somali people and what the world could do, it is not enough, it is just a drop. This is not sufficient for the needs of our people, and we are again appealing for more help."

But many relief agencies, including the United Nations, are reluctant to return to the country until firm assurances on security are given. According to Abdulahi Muhammad, the presidential spokesman, two former ministers of the interim government could be forced to resign, having allegedly made enough money from the theft of aid since February "to retire comfortably to Italy with no worries about the future."

Despite the growing frustrations of the aid workers in Somalia, Peter Stocker, head of the Red Cross delegation in Mogadishu, argues that, while the material effects of the aid have been minimal, the psychological effect has been great. "I don't think we can be satisfied with our action in the past, but the only alternative would have been to pull out. Of course, some people have had a few kilos of food and we have fed part of the population but it was not enough. But I think there has been a psychological aspect which is very important. I think they were happy that somebody stayed and tried to help."

## Ancient glory of Hercules reborn

FROM ADAM KELLNER IN AMMAN

THE cinema-going public's fascination with the muscular prowess of Arnold Schwarzenegger is probably akin to how the residents of ancient Philadelphia revered Hercules, the terminator of the Hellenistic world, whose temple is now being rebuilt in Amman.

A \$355,000 programme has already started to restore the building to much of its former glory atop Amman's central citadel hill, where it will dominate the city.

Virtually all of Philadelphia was dismantled by subsequent occupants. Archaeologists are now locating the scattered stones with which they plan to reassemble the temple. The ancient stone masonry labelled the pieces, which were installed by slave labourers between AD161 and AD169, during the reign of the emperor Marcus Aurelius. The temple will be largely of dry construction, as it originally was. The restoration, which should be completed by next July, is being funded by the United States Agency for International Development.

The temple was built on a large rock that had been decreed sacred by the Ammon race, who lived in the area before Rome established Philadelphia. The temple's base is made of pinkish limestone; its walls and columns are of sandstone.

The commanding position of the citadel made it an obvious choice for the centre of the city, and the point has not been lost on the Jordanian army, which keeps a small detachment of troops on the mostly barren mountain.

As the archaeologists peel back the earth, they continue to find evidence of earlier human presence. There are many artefacts from the Neolithic era, the age some anthropologists regard as the most golden because established religion, with its hierarchies and priests, had not yet appeared.

The people of Philadelphia were thought to have chosen Hercules as their protector. Muhammad al-Najjar, an archaeologist from Jordan's antiquities department, hopes the excavation work will yield conclusive proof that Hercules was the guardian.



Hercules: Greek hero revered as protector

## Lebanon signs pact with Syria

Beirut — The Lebanese government has signed a security agreement with Syria guaranteeing exchange of intelligence information and extradition of fugitives (Ali Fajer writes).

The pact allows either country to seek military assistance from the other if its stability is challenged. The agreement was signed in Cheturah, 22 miles south of Beirut, at a meeting attended by the interior and defence ministers of both countries and senior security officials.

Michel Murr, the Lebanese defence minister, said that under the agreement Lebanon would hand over to Syria all information available to its security organisations that could affect the Damascus government's stability.

He said fugitives wanted by Syria who escaped to Lebanon would be arrested and extradited to Syria for trial there. The same would apply concerning information and prisoners wanted by Lebanon. The agreement was foreseen in the Lebanese-Syrian treaty of brotherhood and co-operation signed on May 22.

## Prisoners shown

Kuwait City — Kuwait has shown United Nations investigators a group of prisoners after the alleged Iraqi attack on the island of Bubiyan last week. General Gunther Greindl, leader of the team, said the investigators had also examined two boats Kuwait said had been used in the night operation. (AFP)

## Pinatubo erupts

Angels — Thousands of terrified villagers fled as Mount Pinatubo erupted again in the Philippines, pouring out steaming mudflows up to 20ft high that swamped part of the Clark air base. Police said a man drowned in Sapang Bato village when he was hurled into a river by the torrent of mud. (Reuters)

## Burma arrests

Bangkok — Burma's military authorities have stepped up their campaign against anti-government students by arresting 15 more activists. Burmese television, monitored here, said the students had been sent to various towns by the National League for Democracy to create unrest. (Reuters)

## Teenager held

Miami — Frank Linwood Sanders, aged 19, faces charges of attempted first-degree murder in connection with the shooting of two British tourists. Rose Hayward, aged 59, who was shot in the chest, is recovering in hospital. Her husband, John Hayward, aged 63, was grazed when shots were fired into their car. (AP)

## Morality plea

Jerusalem — Alarmed by falling moral standards in the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip, Islamic fundamentalists have condemned French and British cultural institutes as centres of corruption. Graffiti urges Palestinians not to send their offspring to the British Council and French cultural centre for classes.

## Editors accused

Athens — The chief editors of eight Athens newspapers go on trial today accused of contravening a Greek law, passed last December, banning publication of statements by guerrilla groups. "We shall prove that this law is unconstitutional," Seraphim Findandies, editor-in-chief of *Eleftherotypia* said. (Reuters)

## Gun delay

Sydney — Tony Lauer, the New South Wales police commissioner, is delaying the issue of 25,000 firearm licences while the procedures for applications are reassessed. Police have been under pressure since a man ran amok with a gun in shopping centre last month, killing seven people. (Reuters)

## Widows' mile

Amman — Iraq is to give men who marry widows 3,000 dinars (£560) and lend them 4,000 dinars as well, according to Iraqi newspapers. The newspapers did not elaborate on the decision by the Revolutionary Command Council. The 1980-88 Iran-Iraq war and the Gulf war left tens of thousands of widows. (AP)

## Schooner voyage

Jakarta — The Amnana Gappa, a traditional Sulawesi schooner with nine Indonesian crewmen and captained by Michael Carr, a Briton, and his wife, Ann, has sailed from Bali on a 4,200-mile voyage across the Indian Ocean retracing the route to Madagascar taken by Indonesians 1,500 years ago. (AFP)

## Ershads face gold charge

By OUR FOREIGN STAFF

HUSSAIN Ershad, aged 61, the deposed president of Bangladesh who is serving a ten-year jail sentence for possessing illegal firearms, and Raushan, his wife, have been charged in connection with Bangladesh's biggest gold-smuggling case, press reports said yesterday.

Police said that six of Ershad's alleged accomplices, including Anthony Chatter, a Briton, and Bernard Rudiger, a German, had also been charged. They are in Dhaka central prison awaiting trial. According to the press reports, Mr Chatter and Herr Rudiger were arrested by customs officials at Dhaka's international airport on July 17, 1990. Nearly 80lb of gold, valued locally at about \$421,000, was seized. Golam Mostafa, a police detective, alleged to a special tribunal that the former president had been actively involved.

Mr Mostafa also claimed that Ershad had helped one of his alleged accomplices, Commodore Mainul Islam, former chairman of the Civil Aviation Authority, to flee the country. If convicted, Ershad and his co-defendants could be jailed for life.

Ershad seized power in a bloodless coup in 1982, and was forced by the opposition to resign last December. In June a special tribunal sentenced him to ten years for keeping unlicensed firearms.



Street support: an Afrikaner Resistance Movement member conducting a service outside the Pretoria hospital holding the right-wing hunger strikers

## Hunger striker weakens

By RAY KENNEDY IN JOHANNESBURG AND OUR FOREIGN STAFF

ONE of three right-wing hunger strikers who have vowed to fast to death unless the government grants them indemnity from prosecution because their alleged crimes were political, was sitting up in bed smoking and sipping water, according to reports yesterday quoting Norman Ling, Britain's deputy consul general in Johannesburg, who saw him in hospital in Pretoria.

Mr Ling visited Henry Martin, aged 49, on Friday. Mr Martin, a British citizen originally from Nottingham, has been on hunger strike for 56 days. Yesterday the *Sunday Times* here reported Mr Ling as saying: "I wouldn't say that his death is imminent. He confirmed to me that he was

drinking water. He's very weak, he has obviously lost a lot of weight, but he is still conscious. He needs oxygen from time to time to build up his strength."

Mr Martin, Adrian Marot, aged 43, and Leod van Schalkwyk, aged 53, a medical doctor, are all members of Orde Boerevolk (Order of the Boer Nation). They are in detention awaiting trial on charges of planting a bomb in a black Pretoria taxi rank which injured several people and of sending a parcel bomb to a Durban firm which killed one person.

Last week President de Klerk and his cabinet refused to reconsider their demands for political indemnity. Both the Conservative party, the

official parliamentary opposition in the white assembly, and the African National Congress have called for the three to be released on humanitarian grounds. Nelson Mandela, the ANC president, hopes to visit them today if their relatives give permission.

Eugene Terre Blanche, the neo-Nazi leader, personally appealed for their release yesterday. He rode through Pretoria on horseback, dressed in his trademark khaki uniform and carrying a whip, to visit the men. "We pray for mercy," he said. About 40 members of Mr Terre Blanche's Afrikaner Resistance Movement yesterday gathered outside the hospital for a service in support of the hunger strikers.

WASHINGTON NOTEBOOK by Susan Ellicott

## Juicier items on way for the gossips' menu

Despite the gossip that circulates Washington about life on the power circuit, very little actually finds its way into national print. Sadly, the observers of diplomats, bureaucrats and politicians seem to find themselves outmanoeuvred by the gossip columnists of the New York tabloids whose quarry includes dependable figures of glee such as Donald Trump, Wall Street bankers and film stars.

One of the disadvantages of being a Washington gossip columnist is that the personal lives of congressional leaders, with few exceptions, do not translate outside of town. Aside from the coverage of Senator Edward Kennedy's high jinks with buddies, politicians are not deemed to make compelling reading outside their home districts unless they are linked to some kind of scandal.

Few US newspapers outside the capital would report, as did *The Washington Times* recently, the full menu and the table decorations of a state dinner for President Roh of South Korea. (Baby lobster in champagne jelly, caviar sauce, curried croissants, medallions of veal, wild mushrooms, semolina

gallettes, timbale of corn with pear tomatoes, chicory and watercress, almond Brie cheese, peach sorbet, amaretto parfait and cookies. Tablecloths: pink. Napkins: white.)

Even fewer would report with gusto President Bush's brush with a bee on the golf course near his holiday home in Kennebunkport, Maine. But Washington



readers get the inside story. Their papers report that Mr Bush has been trying, through injections, to rid himself of an allergy to bee stings for the past 10 years. For those who believe, as did the late humourist Ogden Nash, that "the two kinds of people who blow life through like a breeze" are the gossips and the gossiped, the past few weeks were gloomy. Even with Mr Bush's bee stings.

Washington's two daily newspapers lost their top purveyors of celebrity gossip. Charlotte Hays, conduit of "down and dirty" details about media types for the *Times* — divorces, office in-fighting, romances, break-ups — is off to the *New York Daily News*, and Chuck Conconi, power-luncher par excellence, has traded his name "Personalities" column in *The Washington Post* for a glossy monthly.

Two books have taken best-seller lists by storm. One of them, P.J. O'Rourke's *Parliament of Whores*, sends up a range of US institutions, including the Democratic party convention, and irreverently concludes that God is probably a Republican. The other, *Why Americans Hate Politics*, by the journalist E. J. Dionne, argues that the left and right have failed to appeal to the peculiar mixture of liberal instincts and conservative values in most voters.

New York's satirical *Spy* magazine is watching the sales. It predicts a shift in public appetite towards the foibles "beneath the guys in grey suits". Before the 1992 presidential election campaign, *Spy* is expanding its Washington coverage.



## Warning delivered to Serbia as Croatian fighters and federal troops clash again

# EC monitors poised to go into action

FROM TIM JUDAH IN RAKOVICA

HANS van den Broek, the Dutch foreign minister and current EC chairman, arrived in Belgrade yesterday, declaring that European Community observers could move into the breakaway Yugoslav republic of Croatia almost immediately to monitor a ceasefire under the EC peace plan.

"On the ground the establishment of an extension of the mandate for EC monitors can materialise in a very short period — as soon as I have the signature of all the republics and the federal authorities," Mr van den Broek said.

He signed a memorandum of understanding allowing for the extension of the EC ceasefire monitoring mission from Slovenia to Croatia. He was also expected to discuss plans for EC arbitration in the conflict.

Having been disappointed before by unkept promises to negotiate seriously and a ceasefire signed on August 7 which came into effect in name only, Mr van den Broek issued a grave warning, clearly aimed at Serbia, when he arrived in Belgrade. "It does not make sense to aim at an international peace conference while on the ground a policy of fait accompli and the acquisition of territory is continuing."

The Croats accuse the Serbs

of aiming to create a great Serbia out of the ruins of the old Yugoslavia while the Serbs claim that the Croats want to create an ethnically pure state by chasing out its minority Serbian population.

As Mr van den Broek arrived fighting was reported from at least three locations in Croatia and a showdown continued at Zagreb airport between Croatian security forces and the federal army.

Meanwhile Franjo Tudjman, the Croatian president, backed down from his threat to declare the Yugoslav army an "occupying force", tantamount to a declaration of war. He said that such a move "would not have positive international connotations".

Sitting in the courtyard of Rakovica convent, 10 miles south of Belgrade, Mirjana, aged 45, a Serbian refugee from Croatia said that she did not think much of Serbia's decision to back EC arbitration. "They are talking for nothing. There will only be peace when Serbia has won."

One of 50 refugees staying in the orthodox convent whose origins are in the 14th century, Mirjana boasted that her husband was "one of the biggest fighters" from the small town of Darda, just north of of Osijek.

Sitting next to her, Mother Evgenija, the convent's Mother Superior, said: "We

have to bear and overcome this trial." Referring to Croatia's wartime Fascist Ustasha movement which murdered thousands of Serbs she said: "It seems to us that the hatred of the Ustasha is being repeated."

She pointed to a fading sign painted by the convent's main doors in ornate Cyrillic. It said *Refuge for Serbian Children*. During the war Serbian orphans from Croatia were looked after here.

"Now, they come back and see where they lived and say 'I was taken care of here'."

They're scattered but they're helping us now."

Described as "strong" by Mother Evgenija, Mirjana said that her home had been bombed and that the Croats were recruiting Albanians, Kurds and other mercenaries to fight for 3,000 German marks a month.

"I've seen them, dead and alive," she said. "The Croats put them in the front line and when they are killed they chop



Family at war: Goran, aged 16, joins a relative taking up position in the village of Laslovo against Serbian snipers

off their heads and arms and say that we Serbs did it."

Mirjana also alleged that the Croats had killed about 30 people in the eastern Croatian village of Sarvas. The Croats have always claimed that this village has been besieged by the Serbs and have shown film

of Yugoslav jets firing rockets at it.

The convent of Rakovica is built around its small orthodox church. Roses grow in the surrounding courtyard. Pine trees give it shade. In the gloom of the church golden haloes gleam from ancient

icons and outside a war memorial commemorates those who fell in the Balkan war of 1913. A refugee toddler plays in its pen while children are marshalled to table under a covered porch. Their mothers will not speak. "They are afraid, they want to go home

soon," explained Mother Evgenija. Zora who came with her daughter said: "We came because of the evil that is being done." Tears welled up in her eyes. "I can't talk, I can't talk," she said.

Letters, page 15

## Albania arrests former leaders

FROM REUTERS IN TIRANA

TWO members of Albania's former ruling communist elite have been arrested and face charges of abuse of power, opposition sources said yesterday.

The sources, quoting prison officials, said Manush Myftiu, the former deputy prime minister, and Kiro Buxheli, another former leading official, were detained on Saturday and would be put on trial soon. There was no independent confirmation of the arrests, the first reported detentions of former communist officials since the party relinquished its monopoly on power and allowed opposition last December.

In a separate development, opposition sources said about 25,000 Albanians held a rally at a sports stadium in Tirana on Saturday in support of the ten-month-old Democratic party, the main opposition to the former communist, now Socialist party. The fledgling Democratic party lost to the communists in multiparty elections last March.

## Poland draws up emergency powers

FROM ROGER BOYES IN WARSAW

POLAND'S government met last night to draw up proposals for the emergency powers it needs to push through controversial amendments to the 1991 budget and to arm it against the almost certain discontent of workers over rising unemployment coupled with plunging living standards.

The move came after parliament overwhelmingly rejected the resignation of the Solidarity government of Jan Bielecki, the prime minister. On Friday he said he was resigning mainly because ex-communist deputies still in parliament were blocking his economic reforms. In parliament on Saturday, 211 deputies voted to keep the

prime minister in office at least until Poland's first fully free general elections in two months' time. Only 114 deputies, nearly all former communists, voted against the government.

The prime minister has emerged strengthened from the problem he and President Walesa jointly engineered. It had been a gamble, but Mr Bielecki had very little to lose. If parliament accepted his resignation, Poland would have been without a prime minister or a government at a time when events in the Soviet Union are moving at breakneck speed. In that event, Mr Walesa would effectively have run the country — with great relief.

The special powers being considered last night would bypass parliament at least until the new elections are held. "I was very moved by the public declarations of support after I resigned," Mr Bielecki said yesterday, "but the underlying crisis of executive power is still there and we must solve it."

● Governor fired: Grzegorz Wojtowicz, the governor of Poland's central bank, has been dismissed by parliament after a financial scandal because of his "lack of vigilance". Andrzej Topinski has been named acting governor in his place. (AFP)



Bielecki: touched by declarations of support

## Office flirt gets marching orders

FROM SUSAN BELL IN PARIS

FLIRTING, one of France's leading national pastimes, has recently come under serious threat in the workplace, which used to be one of its natural habitats.

Following Spain's lead, France has become the second country in the European Community to make sexual harassment at work a criminal offence. Offenders can now find themselves behind bars for up to a year, facing a fine of 100,000 francs (£10,000), or both.

France's first woman prime minister, Edith Cresson, holds dear the view that France is an earthly paradise of admiring and attentive red-blooded males. However, the thousands of her countrywomen who have been suffering unwelcome attention from their bosses may not share her view: one in three women in France is a victim of sexual harassment at work.

The problem is how sexual harassment should be defined. Should it be limited to bottom pinching and overt advances of a sexual nature? Or should it be extended to include dirty jokes and centrefold

pin ups? Leaving feminists dissatisfied, the new clause in the French penal code defines it thus: "To solicit, by order, constraint or pressure, favours of a sexual nature from a subordinate at work."

French women's groups complain this is vague and limited. What about sexual harassment involving colleagues of equal rank, for example? And just how is "a favour of a sexual nature" to be defined? Women's rights' activists would like to see sexual harassment defined along the broader lines of the new European Community code adopted last July 3: "Unwanted conduct of a sexual nature, or other conduct based on sex affecting the dignity of women and men at work, including unwelcome physical, verbal or non-verbal conduct."

The European Commission has also suggested that employers and workers' representatives should meet to agree on a company policy statement banning sexual harassment, to elect a specially trained officer to deal with complaints, and to enforce appropriate disciplinary action.



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Feminist pioneer Kate Millett tells Charles Bremner of her fight against 'psychiatric persecution'

# The woman who would not be mad

In the not-so-old days of the Soviet Union, political dissidents used to emerge from psychiatric jail and find that few people were interested in listening to the tales of their torments at the hands of their captors. Behind the sympathy, there was always a lingering suspicion that they were perhaps a little mad, or at least had become so. Switch to the United States in 1991 and you can find a growing band of dissidents who argue that their country does something similar, subjecting hundreds of thousands of people to psychiatric "persecution" simply because their behaviour has become inconvenient.

One of the most articulate speakers for this anti-psychiatric school is Kate Millett, one of the founding thinkers of feminism, whose 1970 book *Sexual Politics* helped define the doctrines that have since been absorbed by a whole generation. Far less known outside her circle of friends is Ms Millett's struggle with a mental state diagnosed as severe manic depression but which she insists was no illness but simply grief and "mental activity at the margin" that society is unable to cope with.

Ms Millett, who is aged 55 and as combative as ever, has poured her indignation into *The Loony Bin Trip*, a painful, confusing, at times lyrical account of her own voyage through the outer reaches of a tormented mental landscape and her suffering at the hands of well-meaning friends and the all-powerful psychiatric establishment. The book, to be released in the United Kingdom this month by Virago, has been denounced in America by some psychiatrists. It has been hailed by believers in the "myth of mental illness" as a stirring call to arms akin to *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest* and it has inflamed embarrassment on her family and some close friends who had her forcibly committed to mental hospitals in 1973 and again in 1980. "I wrote it between 1981 and 1984, but it was too subversive to print for a long time. It was lingering around being rejected all over the place for five years," Ms Millett says.

Now long off the drugs that she says were used to poison her mind and body, Ms Millett cuts a serene figure sitting in the afternoon sun under the vines at her farm 60 miles up the Hudson river from New York. She bought the place 20 years ago to turn it into an artists' colony for women. Her "little utopian scheme that worked", as she calls it, is now thriving and self-sufficient. Here Ms Millett also turns out the sculpture and the silk-screen prints that have been her solace and earned her a second name as a feminist artist. Her face deeply lined and her long hair now grey, she laughs with some bitterness over the way she was dealt with. "I was never depressed. I was just wrecked up and had the blues," she says. Madness is not an illness, except for such physical diseases as Alzheimer's, she says. "There is no physiological evidence of any of these diseases. They are all defined by behaviour... They have pseudo medicalised the whole thing... This is an abuse of science. It is an offence against

reason to call behaviour you disapprove of a pathology. It kind of murders the whole idea of the human condition." In her book, she appeals passionately for "a new respect for the human mind itself... Let sanity be understood to be a spectrum that runs the full course between balancing one's cheque-book on the one hand and fantasy on the other."

Society and the medical profession, she argues in her low, slow voice, have joined in a tacit conspiracy that destroys thousands of lives through the stigma of mental illness. Despite the movement to "de-institutionalise" mental patients in the 1970s, more than ever are being subjected to the stigma of psychiatric disorder. "Instead of long-term sentence, everyone gets the revolving door. Three months and then you are on drugs for the rest of your life, diagnosed and told that you have got this like you've got terminal cancer or Aids." Anyone who lives in America can see she has a point there. Psychiatry and "counseling" have pervaded American life in recent years, becoming a crutch and excuse for conditions that used to be pinned to moral causes. She is particularly bitter about the conventional dismissal of America's army of homeless poor as "crazies" who need treatment. And psychiatry should not be extended to excuse crime, she says. "Nowadays you can wind up in the same bin as your rapist. Rapists should be in jail."

If her then husband, her sister, mother and lover could join in having her committed when she was a 35-year-old celebrity, PhD, and Oxford graduate, imagine how vulnerable is the ordinary person, particularly the very old or young, she says. "You have a disagreement with your family. They seek counsel with a psychiatrist and it ends in a locked ward. What happened to me happens to ever so many people. It is devastating in terms of the betrayal of trust. It's terrible."

"You come out and your friends, all they have to hear is that you have been locked up and that is enough. You must have done something, they suppose. You get into a sort of tailspin. Your agent thinks you're nuts. Everybody believes it. It's devastating, so you begin to become very depressed. You think, 'my God, I denied I was manic, but I know I am depressed'."

Ms Millett describes in her book a botched attempt to gas herself in her loft flat in the Bowery in New York in 1973, a time when her marriage to the sculptor Fumio Yoshimura was coming apart. She was broke and also about to bring down the opprobrium of mainstream America with *Flying*, a memoir that graphically recounts her homosexual loves. Her family and others around her insist that they had her committed, briefly in California and Minnesota that year, because mania had, indeed, pushed her off the deep end. "Kate was ill and we did what we felt was necessary," her sister Sally explained when *The Loony Bin Trip* was published last year. "I do not feel we ever betrayed Kate in attempting to help her... Kate was living in her own hell."



Punished for her politics? Kate Millett says her condition was just "mental activity at the margin"

Mallory, her other sister, said "the entire book is a denial". The family and Sophie Keir, the Canadian photographer who was then her lover, acted for the same motives in 1980, provoking a showdown in a New York street between police and a psychiatrist and ambulance men who came to "bust her", as she calls it. Ms Millett escaped that "trap" but was thrown for three weeks into a grim mental hospital in Ireland later that year while on a visit to campaign for the H Block hunger strikers of Ulster. She was detained at Shannon airport where witnesses said she was behaving oddly and was found trying to sleep on the floor of the women's lavatory, but Ms Millett believes she was at least partly punished for her political actions. She was rescued after a campaign by radical friends in Dublin.

Where critics and many well-wishers part company with Ms Millett is over her view that psychiatry is used as a terrifying method for controlling social dissent. Speaking as the old radical, Ms Millett insists, for example, that her family locked her up because they saw she was "up against the empire". Unlike some of the post-war feminists who have mellowed with age, Ms Millett still burns with a crusading fervour. She laments what she calls America's slide into an era of extreme conservative reaction. She scorns the "post-feminist" view, prevalent in the media, which depicts women as stressed by the demands of trying to achieve professional success and have children and a stable family life at the same time. "I think despite all attempts and manipulation to turn women off feminism, they haven't been turned off," she says. "But no major organ is telling them yes... They are not getting the news, so to speak. We cannot communicate with each other through the major media." The revolution she helped lead has failed to "change the superstructure" of America, she says. Abortion rights are threatened and

the women's movement never managed to push through the Equal Rights Amendment to the constitution. But she is proud of the revolution in consciousness that the movement achieved. For example, her own family, god-fearing Irish-Americans of the midwest, have come to understand and tolerate her own sexuality. But the cause will march on. "We got a hold of the mike for a while and then they pulled the plug out, but you can't stamp it out."

"There are certain moments in history when the music is louder than others and now they have just about turned it down to inaudibility," she laughs. "But somehow we'll crank it up again."

Ms Millett's book tour this month includes a stopover in Ireland, her first since her night-mare sojourn in the Our Lady of Clare mental hospital. She is amused that she has been invited to appear on television there. "That's very funny. They lock you up in their loony bin and then they put you on their telly!"

## Seeking the lost tribe of Ulster

A new television sit-com will turn the spotlight on a Jewish community that is quietly fighting for survival in Belfast

If a fiction writer were to leaf through the phone book for an authentic-sounding leader of a beleaguered community of Jews, it is unlikely that the chosen name would be Harold Smith. But then it is equally improbable that Northern Ireland would have been the story's location. Belfast is where Catholic confronts Protestant across the rubble-strewn no man's land between the Falls and Shankill Roads.

Yet Mr Smith, a South African by birth, really is president of the resolute Belfast Jewish community. And he is bracing himself for the day when British television viewers will suddenly become aware of his isolated band and its struggle to survive.

For Laurence Marks and Maurice Gran, the television sit-com writing team, have come up with a six-part BBC comedy series called *So You Think You've Got Troubles*, in which a lapsed Jew arrives from London to take charge of a Belfast tobacco factory and is immediately set upon to swell the rapidly dwindling ranks of synagogue faithful. The central character is played by Warren Mitchell.

For a man whose community will shortly be subjected to the full glare of unsought publicity, Mr Smith, aged 76 and a former Belfast city councillor, seems relaxed and philosophical. Although he cheerfully denies the existence of a "Jewfinder-General" — the series' benign headhunter whose duty is to track down and recruit any promising new arrival — he could not dispute the statistics of decline.

"When I came here in 1946 there were 350 Jewish families in Belfast, which added up to about 1,700 people," he says. "Now, 45 years later, there are just 270 people — and all of those are getting older. We have no teenagers, no young twenties, and as far as we know, there is not a single Jew at university here. So, you see, there is no way in which we can regenerate."

Jews, especially Orthodox ones, prefer to keep their own company and for them Belfast is fast becoming a disaster area. "It's fair to say that there is no conscious barrier between Jew and gentile," Mr Smith says. "On the other hand, the Orthodox Jew prefers to live among his own people. He looks around and sees his children have no other Jewish children to play with and this is when he begins to worry about the prospect and problems of intermarriage."

Apart from such social anxieties there are other, more practical, manifestations of crisis. The community is without a rabbi "because the ones we can afford we don't want and the ones we want we can't afford", and the only butcher in Ulster to provide kosher meat stopped doing so two or three months ago. "Our people now have to make whatever arrangements they can, getting meat delivered from Dublin or from the mainland," Mr Smith says. With no specialist schools, the few remaining Jewish pre-teens meet once a week to be taught by a parent.

Even the survival of the city's magnificent circular synagogue is under threat. "In percentage terms

attendance here is very high," Mr Smith says. "But this is largely because we require a quorum of ten men for prayers. So if anyone wants to observe an anniversary, say of a family death, he rings up a few friends to make up the necessary numbers and it's very hard for anyone to say no."

"But the synagogue has never been full since the day it was opened in 1964. Even though our investment fund just about covers basic maintenance, we've already had to divide the synagogue down the middle and turn half of it into a social centre which can be hired out to whoever wants it."

Such straitened circumstances contrast dramatically with the power and influence the community once wielded in Ulster. The first Jews to arrive in the middle of last century were wealthy immigrants, mostly German, and they were followed in the 1880s by a wave of Lithuanians and in the 1930s by families fleeing from Nazi Germany.

So what caused the mass exodus? "Our problems stem more from the economy than from the Catholic and Protestant troubles here," Mr Smith says. "Just after the second world war things were very bad and there was nothing for highly qualified people to do. A lot of our people had to emigrate."

"Then came a drive for new industry and for a while Belfast prospered. But in the early 1960s the big manufacturers began looking to the third world for cheap labour and once more the people with high qualifications began to leave."

At the Somerton Road synagogue, Harold Ross, a member of the panel of lay readers and a



Harold Smith and Jillian Leopold, aged 10

Belfast magistrate, was helping a friend reach his quorum. In the social centre a group of non-Jews was playing bridge.

"We're a shadow of our former selves," said Mr Ross, a 66-year-old grandson of one of Belfast's Lithuanian immigrants. "How long can we survive? For just as long as there are still ten adult males to open the synagogue. I would say optimistically 20 years and more realistically ten."

This may not sound like the stuff of comedy, but it says much for the unbreakable spirit of this forgotten Jewish outpost that its depleted forces will almost certainly be laughing as loudly as anyone else when *So You Think You've Got Troubles* hits the screen.

WILLIAM GRAVES

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After years of taking booty from tourists, the replica of Drake's Golden Hind is heading home to Plymouth Hoe

## New leash of life for a sea dog

IF the ghost of Sir Francis Drake happens to be playing bowls on Plymouth Hoe this autumn, the whiskered wraith may catch sight of a ship steering into the Sound that should make him do a sharp double-take. A galleon, the very image of his own Golden Hind will come dodging into harbour among the car ferries and dredgers, six years and 20,000 sea miles since it sailed away from British waters.

The modern replica of his flagship was never meant to sail so far. Since its keel was laid 20 years ago this month in the Devon port of Appledore, only 50 miles from Drake's home port, it has encompassed the world like its original, and travelled more than 100,000 miles.

The original ship came home weighed down past its

waterline with bullion and spices looted from the Spanish Main. The haul was worth about £20 million at today's prices, and earned Drake's angels (who included Queen Elizabeth I) a 1,400 per cent return on their speculation.

The ship's modern counterpart has voyaged beyond where the remote Bermudas ride, on a less lucrative, but more legal, venture than Drake's. For the past six years it has comfortably earned its keep (not an easy thing today for a traditional sailing ship) by touring around the USA and Canada, as an educational showboat. Now it will bring its trade to European waters.

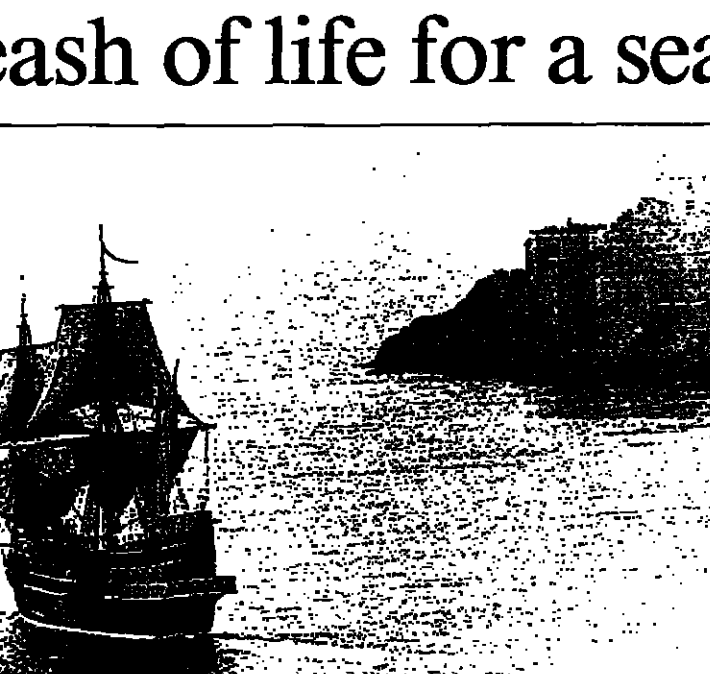
The ship carries one more "e" than historians are used to. Today's conventional spelling of the name of Drake's ship is "Golden Hind", but the replica's name has an additional final "e", which distinguishes it from the original and other ships named after it. Elizabethan spelling was variable, and there is some evidence that Drake preferred the form "Golden Hinde".

The 100ft vessel is expected to set out from the US in mid-September, and should take

about a month to complete the 3,000-mile crossing. Alongside the permanent crew of about 15, a small number of paying trainees will be making the trip.

In the past few years, owners of sailing ships have become aware of the contribution that trainees can make to their running costs (the Golden Hinde costs at least £200,000 a year). Even training ships which used to be reserved for cadets intending to become professional seamen are increasingly finding it necessary to offer places to amateurs willing to pay to put up with the discomforts of shipboard life for the exhilarations that go with it.

An approximate going rate



Set fair for adventure: the Golden Hinde leaving Dartmouth on an earlier voyage

for a berth is about £50 a day, exclusive of the cost of getting to the sometimes remote starting point of a cruise. Golden Hinde is offering a six-week package (including two weeks learning the ropes before the

voyage begins and a flight to the US) for £3,000 — somewhat above the going rate, but not inordinately so, in view of the glamour of a transatlantic crossing and the unusual authenticity of the experience.

Hands raw from hauling the brass, we used to devour tinned curry warmed on a camp stove, and slept in hammocks slung between the cannon. If there was a shortage of hammocks, as there usually was, we spread our sleeping

bags on the hard timbers of the lower deck. My son and daughter both served time in square rig before they were into their teens, swarming around the ship's rigging with an instinctive assurance that I shudder to recall.

We would have had none of this fun if the ship's career had gone as planned. It was commissioned by a California shipping company, to sail to San Francisco to celebrate Drake's first exploration of the West Coast, and to remain on permanent display there, like the Mayflower replica in Plymouth, Massachusetts. But after making a triumphant entry through the Golden Gate, it proved less of a draw than had been hoped. After a time it crossed the Pacific to Japan, to star in the film *Shogun*. From there, it was sent on round the world to Britain, to help celebrate the 400th anniversary of Drake's homecoming in 1580.

In British waters, it worked for a while as a touring exhibition, then was sold, in 1984, rather the worse for wear, to two Britons, Roddy Coleman and John Carter. They upgraded its historical displays and restored the

authenticity of operation and materials which were its chief stock-in-trade, then returned across the Atlantic to make a second, more successful, bid for the American market. Managed and promoted more skilfully than before, the ship toured 80 American cities, and has been seen by more than a million visitors.

"There are about ten spots in California which claim to be the place where Drake landed, and we visited every one of them," Mr Coleman says. "The crew stay on board in port, and act as guides, in Elizabethan costume. Yes, the crew still sleep in hammocks, too."

I am glad to hear it. I just hope they stock up with enough hammocks before they set sail for Plymouth. My shoulder still remembers how hard that deck was.

GEORGE HILL

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## ROCK

## Ziggy just wants to be a revived 45

David Bowie, a chameleon-like figure across three decades of spectacular but intermittent success, is now a member of Tin Machine. He explains the latest change to David Sinclair

Like the boy who too often cried wolf, David Bowie has become the victim of his own ever-changing image. As he has adopted so many guises throughout his long career, nobody now believes that his latest role as the singer, guitarist and equal partner in a neo-heavy rock band called Tin Machine, is anything more than another elaborately contrived pose.

Bowie gets quite passionate about this, insisting that Tin Machine is a real group in the old-fashioned sense, a genuinely collaborative enterprise. "I know it's hardly worth my while saying it, because I'm always disbelieved, but Tin Machine wasn't a preconceived idea. We got together thanks to our various mutual involvements, we had a play, and it just felt right. Playing together was so exhilarating that within the first 36 hours or so we knew we were a band. It really was as simple as that." Less simple has been getting across the idea that one of the titans of English rock now wishes his identity to be merged with those of three much less well known individuals, namely Reeves Gabrels (guitar), Hunt Sales (drums) and his brother Tony Sales (bass). Terry Wogan's tone of gentle disbelief was typical when he introduced them on his show as "a band formed only two years ago... Keep an eye on their promising young vocalist."

What Wogan quickly discovered, along with everybody else who has been on the receiving end of Tin Machine's current charm offensive, is that nobody gets close to Bowie these days without getting equally close to his three American colleagues. The group's antics at the end of the show were reminiscent of those chaotic Beatles press conferences, when the interlocutor would be faced with an overlapping flurry of in-jokes and deadpan one-liners.

"That is how it continues, meeting them in a rehearsal studio in

Dublin, where they have been preparing for their forthcoming European tour. You get the strong impression that the musical chemistry and laddish camaraderie are genuine, but so too is Bowie's overwhelming celebrity and charisma, enough to guarantee he will be the centre of attention in any gathering, no matter how democratically organised.

One of the ironies of the situation is that it was Bowie himself who played a large part in the

destruction of the group ethos which was so prevalent in the Sixties. At that time even a talent of Jimi Hendrix's magnitude felt obliged initially to present himself as part of a group (The Experience). When Bowie was playing the Ziggy Stardust part, he had his Spiders From Mars,

but by the time of the Diamond Dogs tour in 1974 he was so much the star of the show that the supporting musicians were tucked out of sight.

"I actually hid them behind the scenery," Bowie recalls with a devilish grin. "Every now and then when my back was turned they'd creep on stage. Then the moment I looked round they'd all scurry behind the scenery again."

Yet even at the height of his fame there has always been a part of Bowie that yearns not to be centre stage. He first met and played with Hunt and Tony Sales — the sons of the American comedian Scooby Sales — in 1977 when all three of them were members of Iggy Pop's backing band. Although Bowie released two of his best-known albums that year, *Low* and *Heroes*, he confined himself to playing keyboards and backing vocals when he was touring with Pop.

His involvement with Reeves Gabrels stems from a brief col-



Boys in the band: David Bowie (third from left) with Reeves Gabrels (left), Hunt Sales and Tony Sales (right), in Tin Machine

laboration with the Montreal-based dance troupe La La La Human Steps. He and Gabrels produced a grinding heavy metal accompaniment to some furious carousing at London's Dominion theatre in July 1982. Clearly the experience whetted Bowie's appetite for something a little more extreme than his usual fare.

Although Gabrels and the Sales brothers affect a nonchalant bravado, especially in Bowie's presence, the convening of Tin Machine was like the waving of a magic wand over their lives. Until four years ago, the formally trained Gabrels, now 35 and a long-time fan of Bowie's former guitarist Adrian Belew, was sweeping floors in a music store and giving guitar lessons at home in the evenings.

The Sales brothers were a pair of punks with a mid-life crisis, having allowed disillusionment with the rock business temporarily to separate them from their instruments.

But although Bowie may look like the fairy godmother in this scenario, he was no less up the creek himself, albeit on a much grander scale. A run of weak albums, culminating in his poorly received *Glass Spider* tour of 1987, had left him casting round for inspiration and a new direction. He has had many hits, but his sales have long been less than his reputation would suggest, and dwindling. He now remarks, with some pride, that having shifted just shy of a million copies, the first Tin Machine album, released in 1989, has performed better in the marketplace than any of his solo releases since *Let's Dance* in 1983.

Given the harsh, brutally metallic sound of that first Tin Machine album, and the decidedly uncompromising musical stance of the band generally, this is not something that could easily have been predicted, and as far as Bowie is concerned commercial success is

a bonus. What he craves is job satisfaction. "Coming up to 45, I really want to make every moment count. I can't waste my time with stuff that I'm not totally and positively involved with, because it's too late for all that," he says, rather dramatically. "I've always gone off in my own direction and at my own pace, much to the irritation of record companies and a lot of the people that have worked with me, and in that regard this is no different."

During the *Sound and Vision* world tour, in 1990, Bowie played all his old hits for what he claimed would be the last time, shedding his musical past like an old skin. Whether he reneges on that promise or not, he clearly feels as if he has made a fresh beginning. Now in a "new group" he has the perfect excuse to relive his youth. Not long ago Tin Machine went off

to play a live session on Radio One, something that Bowie the jaded superstar had not done for 19 years. There has even been a good, old-fashioned row about the album sleeve of *Tin Machine II*, designed by Edward Bell, which features four classical Greek sculptures of naked men. In America, record dealers refused to stock it until a redesigned sleeve was produced, with certain vital appendages to the statues chipped off.

"I was astonished," says Bowie, whose last imbroglio of this sort was in 1970 when he was pictured wearing a dress on the cover of *The Man Who Sold the World*. "That picture is classical art. We had no idea it would cause a fuss. If we had wanted to cause a row we would have done something far more extreme than that."

● Tin Machine II (Victory 328 272) is released today. Tin Machine's British tour starts at Wolverhampton Civic Hall on November 2.

## London lad?

PHILIP Jackson, a fellow of the Royal Society of British Sculptors, has won a competition to place a sculpture of Mozart as a young boy in the London street where he probably composed his first symphonies. The bronze, costing £90,000 (to be paid for by public subscription), will be situated in Ebury Street, near the house in which the eight-year-old Mozart stayed, with his family, during a visit in 1764.

## Sam's slam

WITH the international focus on Dublin as the 1991 European City of Culture, plans have been announced for a festival celebrating one of Ireland's greatest writers: Samuel Beckett. The festival will feature all 19 of Beckett's plays, staged at the Gate Theatre from October 1-20, while Trinity College (where Beckett was educated) will host lectures, exhibitions and a three-day symposium. Beckett died in 1989 at the age of 83.



Beckett: Dublin feast Last chance...

ALTHOUGH she has occasionally collaborated with her husband Jean Tinguely on public sculpture, Niki de Saint Phalle has a distinctive sculptural style of her own, spectacular in its use of colour, somewhere between primitive and Pop. Her latest bronzes are on show at Gimpel Fils (071-493 2488) until Saturday.

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## TELEVISION REVIEW

## He was deadpan, this was deadly

Lynne Truss finds that sincerity is not enough to make a biographical drama true to comedian Tony Hancock's life

To be fair to Alfred Molina, there were times in last night's Hancock (BBC 1) when he managed to strike a quite decent resemblance to the lad himself, especially in the first few minutes. "Well, I'll bid you good day, thank you very much. Whenever you want any more, don't hesitate to get in touch with me." "Where are you going?" "To get me tea and biscuits." Dressed in the famous raincoat and hat, here was Hancock recording his funniest ever television half-hour, *The Blood Donor*, to gales of appreciative laughter from a mocked-up 1961 studio audience. He pulled his mouth down firmly at the sides. "I may be just a smear to you mate, but it's life or death to some poor wretch."

I doubt that it was intentional, but during the ensuing two hours of this rather grim (and much hyped) biopic, I found myself filling in the longeurs with Hancock impersonations of my own. "Have you gone raving mad?" seemed a good one in the circumstances. "You must be joking."

Hancock looked like an expensive production, but his script (by William Humble) was flat and merely dutiful, the film provided little insight into Hancock's long alcoholic decline towards suicide, beyond the obvious fact that he was his own worst enemy. Less forgivably, anyone unfamiliar with Hancock's work would never have guessed from last night's film that the man possessed comic brilliance.

Hancock wasn't funny, and it wasn't sad. The actors seemed, one and all, constrained and awkward, as though the director (Tony



Lacking a killer punch? Alfred Molina as Tony Hancock, in a scene from Hancock

Molina looked defeated from the start. At home, then, we were left with two hours in which to tut-tut unsympathetically over his pig-headedness. "No self-knowledge, you see." "You're right. No self-knowledge."

The real tragedy of Hancock's life was not that he drank too much, but that he was unknowingly locked in a "life-or-death" struggle with an alter ego more powerful than his own identity. The point about Galton and Simpson's Anthony Aloysius St John Hancock was that (like Harold Steptoe, born in the ashes of Hancock's *Half Hour*) he was a little man with inflated dreams, who blamed circumstances for holding him back. A few early nights tucked up with Bertrand Russell, he thought, would make all the difference.

In real life, Hancock seems to have believed this seriously; he staggered under the weight of philosophical tomes. But in his famous Galton and Simpson half-hour *The Bedsticker*, he spent two and a half hours puzzling over a single page of Bertie, continually resorting to a dictionary. "Well, why don't they say so if that's what they mean?"

Hancock contributed nothing to the writing of the Galton and Simpson scripts, but it was as though they teased him constantly with exaggerations of his own behaviour. Certainly the character's hilarious lack of self-knowledge may have been based on Hancock's own (which was perhaps why he failed to recognise the satire).

But, most significantly, Galton and Simpson created a character famous for the futility of his dreams of escape. The fact that Hancock blamed his scriptwriters for blocking his path to success — and then was gunned down by audiences before reaching the wire — is an irony of vertiginous proportions.

'You would never have guessed the man possessed brilliance'

## CLASSICAL MUSIC

## Mozart marches on with new fizz

The effect of last week's bicentenary conference at the Purcell Room was to leave one feeling one knew less about Mozart than one did before. Longcherished beliefs about the composer and his music are beginning to crumble, like the idea that he fell out of fashion in Vienna during his last years, or the theory that closed forms, particularly sonata forms, are important to the arias and ensembles of the da Ponte operas. At the same time, musicologists are paying more attention to works that have been overlooked: fantasias and other pieces in non-standard shapes, and unfinished projects, especially *Lo sposo deluso*, which it seems we may now have to re-date to 1784 or even 1785, placing it right on the doorstep of *Figaro*.

The whole of Mozart scholarship — historical, critical and analytical — appears in a ferment, perhaps as a result of the rejuvenating effect of the bicentenary, but perhaps also more deeply because of a questioning of received ideas. Mozart feels young again. There is a new spirit of enquiry which is also reflected, of course, in Mozart performance, the two fields being in close association.

Scholars have provided the evidence for performers to rethink the music, and no doubt those re-thinkings have sparked off further scholarly investigations. There is a productive collaboration of theory and practice, which is reminiscent of the great achievements of new music in the 1940s and 1950s, and sadly lacking in composition today.

The practical side of the coin was on show in the evening concert that marched along with the conference: two more from the Orchestra of the Age of Enlightenment, a smiling trot through the Mozart version of *Acis and Galatea* from Trevor Pinnock and his English Concert (although since Mozart's contribution here was to update the scoring, to go for period style seemed a touch perverse: perhaps the most authentic rendering would be one with synthesizers), and a concert performance of *Die Entführung* conducted by John Eliot Gardiner.

Just at the moment every period-style performance of a Mozart opera comes as a revelation, but this one was fizzing with newness; and not

Paul Griffiths on the continuing "Mozart Now" festival at the South Bank Centre

only because it included one actually new number, an apparently authentic march, with wind instruments curiously muffled by drumming, for the arrival of the pasha's entourage in the first act.

The special success of the performance was due partly to the fact that this score, other than in the new march, gives such opportunities to the wind players, which these musicians took hold of with a vengeance. The piccolo sound in the Turkish music was wild with jauntiness, conveying in one fused thrill the savagery and the exhilarating freedom in Mozart's image of the exotic.

More civilised marvels came from the flute and oboe soloists in a breathtaking introduction to "Marta alla Ardena", from the horns in some spectacular high passages, and from gorgeous clarinets at many points, with warm woody tones thoroughly substantiating and justifying Mozart's well-attested attachment to the instrument.

But remarkable, too, was Gardiner's handling of his English Baroque Soloists. Sometimes his conducting has seemed too consistently accented, too upfront and zestful, but not at all here. The Turkish music invites rhythmic vim of this kind to rush into self-parody, and Gardiner accepted the invitation with spirit and good humour. Elsewhere he showed a marvellous control of push and release, the latter produced by delayed accents, slackened tempos and, notably in "Traurigkeit", by a most effective consorted reduction of pressure from the wind players.

All the casting was excellent. Stanford Olsen is a Belmonte of delicate style and frank demeanour, but with the breath for phrases of Wagnerian length, and the ability to fill the unlovely space of the Festival Hall without destroying the scale of the piece or of his ardent character. Luba Orgonosava, the Konstanze, showed a rare combination of maturity and purity, of warmly and variously cultured notes maintained in a level excellence; her stamina, too, without any sense at all of force, was astonishing. Cyndia Sieden was perhaps

character. Cornelius Hauptmann was an utterly likeable Osmin, and Hans Peter Minetti a severe pasha.

The acting-out of the piece in full concert dress looked silly, but was probably inevitable, given the extent of the dialogue. The fineness and the life, without the embarrassment, should spring from the recording, which is due next year.

"Why is a speech therapist like Halley's comet?"



The joke is that they are only seen once every 76 years. But The TES this Friday finds that it is no joke for a million children who need speech therapy and are not getting any.

TES

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# For Owen, the tide was always running against

Sir David Steel assesses the career of his one-time partner in the centre-party Alliance

The departure of David Owen from politics is both sad and inevitable. Sad, because he could not accept that there is more to politics than simply holding office; perhaps because he held high political office so young. Even the role of influential backbencher was likely to elude him after the abrupt winding up of his party, the SDP, and the impending loss of his Plymouth Devonport seat.

His withdrawal leaves Rosie Barnes and John Cartwright, the other MPs elected under the SDP banner in the last election, typically in the lurch. They both enjoy considerable goodwill among Liberal Democrats, and although I cannot speak for their constituency parties, I imagine they would be welcomed back into the fold. It was Dr Owen alone who rejected the somewhat sudden, but genuinely motivated, final-hour

approach from Robert MacLennan and Charles Kennedy, the other SDP MPs, to join the newly merged party.

For a man who preached and genuinely believed in the politics of co-operation, Dr Owen showed a grave inability to practise it. Even the recent hamfisted attempts to secure first an anti-Labour pact with the Conservatives in the seats of his two London colleagues and then an anti-Tory pact with Labour

smacked embarrassingly of the venerable adage: "These are my principles, and if you don't like them I have others."

His departure from politics was inevitable, perhaps, from the beginnings of the SDP, when he disagreed with the other three of the Gang of Four on the need for

the SDP to forge an alliance with the Liberals. Would the outcome have been different if he had been present at that intoxicating meeting in Llandudno in autumn 1981, six months after the launch of the SDP, when the banners were proclaimed for the future marriage with the Liberal party in the presence of Roy Jenkins, Bill Rodgers and Shirley Williams?

I doubt it would have made any difference, because for all his commendable grasp of detailed policies, and his undoubted specialist experience of the health

## The time has come.



Time ran out: Owen and Steel working together

service and foreign and defence matters, Dr Owen lacked any sense of strategic direction. A late convert to electoral reform, he seemed to think that the SDP and the Liberal party could behave as

entirely separate entities, as though we already operated under proportional representation. What was needed was not competing third and fourth parties, but a sufficiently strong third force to break the two-party duopoly.

The Liberal/SDP Alliance was well placed to do that, precisely because its two component parts were complementary. The SDP had four cabinet ministers and some good-quality non-cabinet ministers, such as Dickson Mabon and Bob MacLennan. The Liberals

lacked government experience and credibility. The SDP had novelty, unlimited cash and media goodwill. The Liberals had a venerable tradition, were regularly broke and enjoyed little consistent media treatment; they had a nationwide organisation, effective foot-soldiers and a powerful local government base. The SDP never acquired these things.

The co-operation and later merger of the two parties made political sense and engendered strong public response, as the Liberal Democrats have again demonstrated under Paddy Ashdown. That we frittered away our time for at least half the present parliament can be traced back to Dr Owen's decision not to accept the "one man, one vote" decision of his own party to go for a merger after the last election.

I now regret that I did not press the matter after the 1983 election. After that we were supposed to be on converging paths, yet every advance — joint selection of candidates or joint policy-making — was like extracting blood from Dr Owen. This fatally impeded our progress.

Yet the legacy, finally, is a good one. The constitutional structure and especially the lucid policy-making machinery of the merged party owes much to the SDP and to Dr Owen's participation in it. Rarely a relaxed man — except in his own home — he is nevertheless a straight one. Wrong and sometimes muddled he has been, yet I never felt any personal antagonism. If he wishes to be governor of Hong Kong or a like job, I wish him well in the application of his talents. It must be something he can command and do alone.

## Oddballs of the jury

American justice will tie itself in knots for Noriega, Charles Bremner reports

Manuel Noriega will stand trial in Miami this week, 20 months after he was brought captive to the United States. But before he can spill his promised beans about the CIA and its alleged dirty doings in Panama, the lawyers will wade through a pool of 1,200 citizens in search of 12 jurors untainted by prejudice or prior knowledge of the case. Their methods reveal how far America has strayed from the old English-law principle of submitting the accused to the mercies of 12 informed peers.

For a start, the lawyers are asking each potential juror if he or she has heard of George Bush or Ronald Reagan. A 27-page questionnaire, produced jointly by defence and prosecution, also probes such matters as jurors' favourite television programmes and whether they know anyone who goes boating. The lawyers want to know of any "negative experiences" connected with drugs and ask for a complete list of books the subject has read on Central America.

The goal is to pick a group of open-minded but uninformed citizens. For the defence, the aim is to keep off the jury not just people who know about the former Panamanian president, but who hold strong views about drugs or authority. The retired Florida prosecutor who originally brought the drug charges said he would be out to pack the benches with "truck-driving, blue-collar construction workers whose reaction is 'hang the bastard'."

Potential jurors in the Imelda Marcos trial in New York last year were asked to describe "experiences that you have had, positive or negative, with persons you consider wealthy". The verdicts on Oliver North of the Iran-Contra affair were delivered by lowly workers whose common denominator was spectacular indifference to current affairs. With television devoting more and more time to re-enacting the most mundane of crimes, sometimes before trial, and with channels devoted to court hearings and congressional investigations, it is becoming hard to find citizens untrammelled by knowledge.

Quite a few commentators are

noting the contradiction in the search for jurors both endowed with common sense and deaf to significant events. Last year, a gathering of judges, lawyers and experts in Washington concluded that ignorance should not be considered a virtue in jurors, but the trend is still firmly in that direction. Britain, it should be noted, is spared much pre-trial publicity by its sub-judice laws.

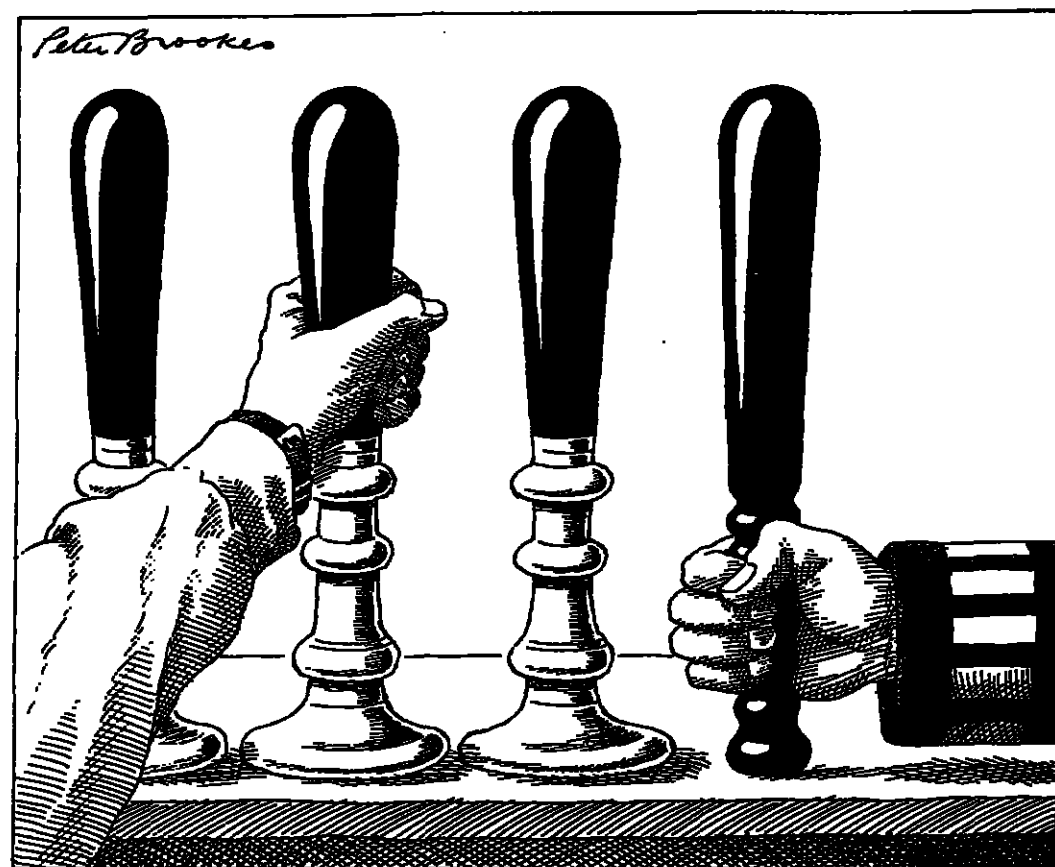
The close interrogation of jurors is not confined to notorious criminal cases. With the huge sums at stake in civil litigation, the business of stacking the odds has turned into a source of employment for dozens of firms that do nothing else than delve into the psyches of potential jurors. The Supreme Court recently ruled race and gender to be unacceptable grounds for rejecting jurors but the field is still wide open with social background or political attitudes. No detail is too small in the business of "profiling". Litigation Sciences (LSI), the firm that pioneered the method, claims that by knowing the jury profile and lawyers' arguments it can predict verdicts with 96 per cent accuracy.

Among its tools, the company offers the Shadow Jury, a panel of surrogates chosen to mirror the demographic make-up of the real jury. They sit in on the trial. LSI analyses their reactions after each day's session and feeds the results to the lawyers. LSI has found what most laymen can guess: jurors respond with the gut, not the intellect, retain little of the complexities of a case and usually make up their minds at the outset.

If juries can be fashioned and predicted with such precision, it might be sensible to dispense with human beings and devise an impartial electronic version, graminé never to have heard of George Bush or have friends who go boating. But a computer would deprive citizens of the fun and occasional gain from their time in court. For many Americans, jury duty is a chance to live some of the drama and glamour of television. And if the case is juicy enough they can savour their own moment of celebrity and even sell their stories to Hollywood.

## Down at the old Bill and Bush

Bernard Levin contemplates two cases rich in evidence of the meddlesome tendency in all authority



Go and see why Tommy's enjoying himself, and tell him to stop it. Thus, the ancient and trusty rubric, employed in a wide variety of contexts, which makes clear that somebody is doing something entirely harmless, or indeed beneficial, and that somebody else has, and is intent on using (more correctly, misusing), the power to stop the harmless or beneficial action.

Two choice examples of this tendency have simultaneously landed on my desk. One comes from Brighton, the other from Amersham, and both demonstrate what happens when Mr Jobsworth do low taking the stage.

Let us go to Brighton first, to a pub with the wonderful name of The Geese Have Gone Over The Water. A barman at that house, Michael Pattinson, has been fined £150, plus £50 costs, for breaking the law. Just pause a moment, and guess what crime he has committed. Watering the beer? Certainly not. Giving short measure? Never. Strangling the pub's cat? By no means. Harb.

One evening at The Geese, a pair of musicians were entertaining the clients; the idiotic by-laws of Brighton insist that such entertainers must have an entertainment licence if their band, group or madrigal society comprises more than two musicians. The music makers on this occasion did not have a licence, but that still left them on the right side of the law, for they were but two in number. They were warbling happily away, when a pair of policemen entered the pub; the musicians warbled on, no doubt willing, even eager, to entertain the force with, perhaps, "A Policeman's Lot is Not a Happy One" or, as it might be, "The Laughing Policeman".

They did not, however, reckon on the precise nature of the lot of these particular policemen, nor did they allow for the possibility that they were not disposed to laugh. For by that point, two customers of the pub had picked up musical instruments from among those the lawful duo had brought (to vary the nature of the music) and were playing along with the professionals. And some superfluous nerd arranged for the barman to be prosecuted.

The need aforesaid was presumably an official of Brighton council (may the pier collapse under him at high tide); at any rate it was the

council which brought the prosecution. No matter that Mr Pattinson did not know it was a breach of the no-more-than-two-without-a-licence rule if customers joined in the merry-making; no matter that Mr Pattinson's birthday, which fell a few days after the court case, could not be celebrated among his friends and customers with the traditional "Happy Birthday To You" for fear of further needs lurking behind the hatstand; no matter that divers burglaries and assaults had taken place while the ludicrous prosecution was taking place; no matter that one stout burgher, Councillor Hugh Miller, denounced the whole odious business with the handsome words "The laws are stupid"; no matter that the members of the bench should not even have pronounced Mr Pattinson guilty, let alone fined him; no matter what, there will always be mean, pompous, absurd, self-regarding, killjoy nerds. (Hear a senior

policeman of the Brighton Licensing Unit: "We are charged with the law as it stands. I am not aware we are acting in a heavy-handed way." If that copper is really not aware that his unit is acting in a heavy-handed way, a six-month course in awareness would do him a power of good, though not quite as much as would boiling his head, if any.)

Oh, but if you think that is the worst we can do, listen to this. It comes from Amersham, Buckinghamshire, where, most happily, the postmen in that tranquil area have been in the habit of delivering newspapers along with the post. (We who live in central London have our papers delivered daily, but the paper-run has died out in many rural areas, necessitating a visit to the nearest newsagent, who may not be very near.) You and I would think that for postmen to tuck a few newspapers in the bag along with the letters is a sensible, helpful, gen-

erous, handsomely old-fashioned action, and you and I would accordingly applaud these public-spirited postmen — indeed, we would reward them with a pound or two on a fairly regular basis, and I have no doubt that the Amersham newspaper-readers do so, and think they have a bargain. So, of course, do the postmen; they do a good deed and are rewarded for it.

The newspaper readers are satisfied, and the postmen are satisfied; and nobody loses in the transaction. How often does a situation like that arise? Not often, but I must now shift mournfully into the past tense. This mutual helpfulness is to be no more; at any rate a postman who continues it is now liable to be punished; even, if he persists in his wrongdoing, dismissed. And who says so? Why, somebody in authority in the Post Office of Amersham. And he must have rank, for no underling, surely, would dare to

put out a ukase like this. Under a banner headline, Special Notice, sub-titled Newspaper Deliveries, the following ominous message has gone out to the postmen wherever our hero's writ runs.

"It has come to my attention (sic) that newspapers are being delivered by members of the staff whilst on letter deliveries. This practice (sic) must cease forthwith. Anybody continuing to do so after the date of this notice will be subject to disciplinary action."

No doubt there are enormously vital reasons why this practice must cease, and I am sure that those who insist on its cessation have a feeling of satisfaction when prohibiting that which should be prohibited. But the trouble with that state of affairs is that it is appallingly difficult to distinguish the satisfaction which comes with doing the right thing from the satisfaction which comes with finding out how Johnny is enjoying himself and stopping it. The Brighton licensing laws were no doubt drawn up by a coven of teetotalers, but my comments are not directed to them. Nor do I merely wish to rebuke the Tyrant of the Amersham Post Office. My message is for people such as those who shopped Mr Pattinson and those who banned the paper-run, and it goes like this: Do you remember when you were a human being? Wasn't it much more fun than what you have turned into?

Are we all getting mean, petty and obstructive? If we are, why? Have we forgotten those comforting — and vital — words: live and let live? You do know, don't you, that Hobbes's view of life — "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short" — applied only to mankind in a state of nature, in which we have not been for a long time now? Who makes damnable regulations like the ones in Brighton and Amersham, and why does anybody take any notice of them? It is one more example of the Nanny State, certainly, but I am not the only writer to attack the horrible old cow: how does she wield such power?

Because we let her. Well, we must stop doing so. For a start, we can arrange the hanging of the entire Brighton bench, together with the policeman who brought the charges, and the drowning of the Amersham Wower in a butt of Malmsey. A knightship for Mr Pattinson comes later.

...and moreover

## MATTHEW PARRIS

Not long ago, a Times reader felt impelled to write to the editor voicing a perplexity felt by millions. Where is the "I" in BBC?

Not (he explained) in the initials as correctly spelt out in the newspapers — BCC — but in the company logo so relentlessly featured in television news broadcasts: a still shot of the storefront of one of the bank's branches in the City, which is plonked on to the screen whenever BCC is mentioned, in case you haven't seen it a hundred times already. This logo, our correspondent reminds us, is constructed from one capital B for Bank and two capital Cs for Credit and Commerce. The I of International is mysteriously absent.

I agree with the reader that this is not a trivial matter. About 50 million viewers have studied that logo at least five times, so there have been 250 million sightings. I calculate that if no more than one tenth of these sightings caused no more than a moment's bafflement (say, five seconds) then more than 33,000 hours have been consumed nationally in pointless bewilderment. To have slipped that missing "I" surreptitiously into that one picture could have advanced the Channel tunnel by a quarter of a mile.

Where our correspondent slipped up was to imply this was an isolated incident. In reality these little mysteries are all around us. A significant portion of our waking lives, I believe, is

consumed in head-scratches at the thousand small puzzlements with which an ambiguous world confronts us.

If a door opened in one of 20 possible ways, it would be easier to remember which, than to make the "push" or "pull" choice we have to. Something in the construction of the human brain makes it easier to remember that there is a right and a wrong way of doing things, rather than to remember which is which. I believe I have spent nearly a week of my life, to date, worrying how to spell occurred.

Something in the structure of our language causes chronic confusion over the "forward" and "back", "ahead" and "behind" of time differences between countries and the twice-yearly changes between summer and winter time. I think that "putting an appointment forward" means the same as "putting an appointment back", whereas to "advance" it means the opposite. And when is next Tuesday? Not tomorrow, is it? And next Wednesday? As to whether next Saturday is this coming Saturday or Saturday next, or Saturday week, I give up.

Furthermore, there is no agreement on whether Sunday is the last or first day of the week. A nationwide concordat is needed on this, and on the question of why "open Monday to Thursday" probably includes Thursday, while "closed until Thursday" probably does not. What "open until Thursday" means is anybody's guess. Contracts have

been lost and hearts broken over less.

As for our daily agonies over "inclusive/exclusive of Vat", net, gross and "plus tax" (which means without tax) as opposed to "including tax" (which means with tax), I long for some kind of semantic ceasefire in which we could all come out of our trenches and say what we thought things meant without anyone laughing at us. Among other reforms this would allow, could we drop "wax" for the moon, as some think it means "wane", while even the erudite have to stop and think.

My ceasefire would allow the BBC to decide whether it is the BBC or the B.B.C. and Telecom to decide whether or not that makes any difference to where the corporation is placed in the phone book. I realise there is a certain brutal simplicity in Telecom's rule that "Mac" and "Mc" are to be treated both as "mac", but some of us will never naturally look for "Madison" after "McWilliam".

And why is the Ministry of Defence the MoD, and the Department of the Environment (not "ministry") the DOE, yet the ministry (not "department") of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is not MoAFF, but MAFF? The energy department, incidentally, is not the DE. Roll on the ceasefire. Much suffering will be ended. The story is told of the man who, on discovering at the age of 40 that "kirsane" did not mean "nevertheless", committed suicide.

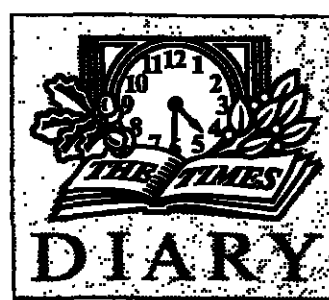
## New, improved John Major

THERE HAS been a different air about the prime minister as he has walked the world stage in recent days — a lower, more authoritative timbre to the voice, a slick smartness in the dress, an extra confidence in the demeanour. Weeks after John Major took office, he said: "People will have to take me as I am. The image-makers will not find me under their tutelage." But watching him now, one may have doubts.

The British Shops and Stores Association accused the prime minister at the weekend of setting an "appalling example" in his style, but it cannot have looked closely at the new-model Major. The change in him goes beyond the double-breasted, £250 suits from Chester. Battle of Savile Row, the hair groomed at Trumpeter's in Curzon Street with the fringe brushed further back off the forehead, or the subtly remodelled spectacles; even the voice in recent interviews has lost its metallic quality.

Sir Ronald Millar, the playwright who was among those credited with helping soften Mrs Thatcher's tones, is one of those harbouring the suspicion that Major has been got at. "If he has been advised by the professionals it has worked," he says. "The suits and glasses look better and he definitely sounds better. It's a mixture of growing confidence, increasing experience — and taking the right advice from people around him."

Where, then, is that advice coming from? Sir Gordon Reese, who was instrumental in the virtual rebuilding of Mrs Thatcher when she changed her hairstyle, wardrobe, even her teeth, is still a regular at Number Ten. Sir Tim Bell has also had "working break-



fasts" with the prime minister. But most attention is being focused on Peter Gummer, head of Shandwick Public Relations and the brother of the agriculture minister, who has quickly become part of the Downing Street inner circle. "Peter is in and out a lot working on the presentational skills of many cabinet members," says one who admits to having benefitted from his attentions. "I cannot believe he has not also given the prime minister the benefit of his advice."

At least one part of Covent Garden Opera House, where the new season opens next weekend, remains effortlessly in profit. Last year the crush bar shifted £1.5 million worth of smoked salmon, champagne and other delicacies. Catering staff themselves were recently treated to bubbly for recording a 25 per cent increase in profits, £500,000 before shared overheads are taken into account. If only Covent Garden didn't need to produce all those operas, it would be one of the nicest little earners in London.

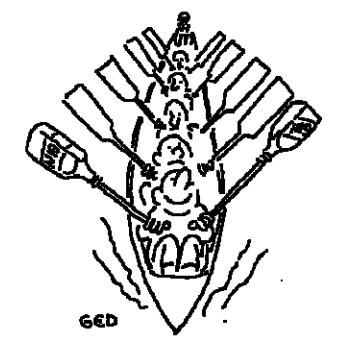
## East bank

THE TROUBLE with Paris is that it isn't Paris any more. According to the makers of a new television series of *Maiquet*, just one European city still possesses the

authentic Parisian ambience that they require: Budapest. Jonathan Alwyn, the programme's producer, says after arriving in the Hungarian capital with his crew for a 15-week stay: "Paris today is a lovely city, but it is modern and sophisticated. The buildings in Budapest are dirty and stained and still have that 1950s seediness. Stick a Paris street name on one and it is more convincing than the real thing." A spokeswoman for Georges Simeon's French publishers, Plon, is not amused. "C'est bizarre," was all she would say.

## This one's on us

AMONG Western companies eyeing the giant market opening in the Soviet Union are those hoping to break the monopoly of vodka as the Russian tipple. A Soviet team en route for the world veteran



rowing championships in Miami will testify to that. Their original sponsor pulled out, alarmed at the chaos in the country after the failed coup, and Soviet envoys in America started arrangements for the team's repatriation.

It was then that the chaps from Oxford, also there for the championships, decided to stick their oars in. James Maxwell, who

organises the annual varsity boat race, says: "We phoned our sponsor, who immediately came up with £2,000 to fly the crew down to Miami and put them up in hotels." The Soviet oarsmen were delighted. So, too, were the new Soviet never before has an official Soviet team returned home with the name of a brand of gin emblazoned on its shirts. *Na zharov'e*, as they say. Or should that now be "cheers"?

With new school terms starting around the world this week, spare a thought for the Soviet Union's history teachers. Most of their textbooks still stink of the exploits of Lenin, and in some of the further-flung regions they credit Stalin for making the Soviet Union great. Recalling a similar argument about the core curriculum in Britain, perhaps it would be safest to declare that history stopped in 1917. Anything after that is politics.

## He preferred blonds

THE AUTHOR Hugh David is the latest in a long line of those who have tried to define what makes the perfect English gentleman. But his choice as the paragon in his forthcoming study of the breed, from Lord Curzon to James Bond, is perhaps a surprising one: Sir Oswald Mosley. David does, however, concede that Mosley was a gentleman who subsequently "floundered".

While researching the book, David flew to Paris to interview Lady Diana Mosley, his widow. "I spent three hours with her over lunch, and as she is very deaf I sat right up close to her. There was an extraordinary frisson when she placed her hand on me and said: 'I used to sit like this with Hitler.' I sat bolt upright — she said it as if hunching with Hitler was the most normal thing in the world."





## AA OF THE SHOP-FLOOR

The TUC has assembled in Glasgow for its annual conference to talk, as usual, about the wrong things. What it should be doing is discussing how to adapt the trade unions from being a "movement" with high political pretensions into a modest service industry, the Automobile Association of the world of work.

Employment is prone to its own punches and pile-ups. The most effective role for a trade union today is the prompt provision of skilled services to its members to cope with these hazards. Much of the protection from bad management which individuals used to get from shop-floor solidarity — strike threats, mass meetings, walk-outs — is now supplied by legislation on employment protection, health and safety. Such laws, to work, need expertise. Trained union representatives can do much more for their members by showing management they know what they are talking about than by threats that "the lads won't stand for it".

The same approach is needed over pay. Merely shouting for more persuades few employers; and where it does, only at the cost of jobs lost to union members who are priced out of work. Reasoned argument within a framework which harnesses market forces on pay is the more profitable and realistic approach.

Yet the unions regularly go through the ritual of demanding more pay. And they are only beginning to exploit legal guarantees of rights. The unions' primary job is to see these rights are effective. Were they offering this quasi-insurance policy through their elected representatives on the shop-floor, rather than an illusion of working-class solidarity, members would be flocking in rather than out.

Union members in different industries now stand in relation to one another not as brothers in toil but as consumers of each others' products and services. Unions should become not merely unions of employees, therefore, but unions of consumers. They should use their collective muscle to drive hard bargains for the purchase of further types of services, for instance insurance covering health, law,

property and motor vehicles. Finally, unions should be always available to their members as the expert "friend in need" when an individual at work meets difficulties.

As a result of all this, the rationale behind the unions' traditional ties with Labour would vanish. As employment consultants and insurers to their members, they would have no more logical place in Labour's internal affairs than bodies representing house insurers or accountants. Just as the AA calls on governments for more and better roads, they would have the right to lobby for adjustments in government policy. But it would be an honest and open influence, balanced by lobbying from other directions.

The Tories still believe they hold strong cards on industrial relations. The issue won them a nice pot of votes in 1987, and they hope to repeat the trick in the election due in the next 12 months. This time, however, the play so far is against them. A series of recent polls, including NOP's for the TUC yesterday, shows the public is not keen on further union-bashing, though not keen, either, on a return to union lawlessness.

Almost the only reason for focussing national attention on the TUC this week is to see what sort of endorsement, wholehearted or mealy-mouthed, delegates will give to Labour's intention not to repeal most of Tory trade union laws. But whatever the result, the fact that it is "TUC policy" per se will be the least significant thing about it. If the TUC were wise, being a side-show in other peoples' political business would worry it much more than the policy itself.

The polls all agree that if Labour would separate itself from the trade union movement completely, there would be a quantum leap in its attraction to the electorate. Separation would not exclude lobbying by unions of whichever party is in power. If their very presence inside the Labour party stands in the way of Labour being elected, however, that presence serves no purposes but the Tories'. Union leaders should rapidly disengage from party politics — and engage in meeting their ordinary members' real needs as employees and consumers.

## TIANANMEN SYMBOLS

Regardless of content, the overseas visit is a potent symbol in international relations. John Major showed that he appreciated the subtleties yesterday when, in Moscow, he devoted precisely an hour and a quarter each to Mr Gorbachev and Mr Yeltsin. No partiality there. But in Peking today, he faces a stiffer test. How is he going to justify the first visit to that capital by a Western leader since the Tiananmen Square massacre of 1989?

This trip has been criticised by Labour spokesmen as the most shameful since Chamberlain's to Munich. That is simplistic nonsense: China is not threatening the United Kingdom. Concern over Peking's infringements of human rights is utterly justified; China is still a repressive, unreconstructed citadel of Marxism-Leninism. But nobody seriously argues that Britain should talk only to the governments of countries where human rights are observed.

There is, however, no disguising that Mr Major is there not in consequence of a free decision by the British government but on Peking's insistence. His visit was the price Peking exacted for signing an agreement for a new airport for Hong Kong. That was a shoddy deal, and it places Mr Major under considerable pressure. He has to communicate to China and to the world that his presence does not, whatever gloss Peking tries to put on it, amount to a seal of approval for a government which tramples on human rights.

The prime minister cannot avoid being televised as he reviews the guard of honour on Tiananmen Square, which since 1989 has become a global symbol of human rights denied. Nor can he avoid shaking hands with China's prime minister, Li Peng, or with President Yang Shangkun, men who ordered the troops to open fire. He has to

make a virtue of these contacts by demonstrating that external influence can make China more dependable abroad and less rebarbative at home.

Mr Major must not mince words. Peking cannot expect its relations with the West to be other than unstable and constrained until it ends the imprisonment, extrajudicial execution and harassment of thousands of Chinese for peacefully expressing their political views. He must also make it clear that Britain is legally in sole charge of Hong Kong until 1997 and that it takes its post-colonial commitment to Hong Kong seriously. Britain cannot force China to be liberal towards Hong Kong after 1997. But it can seek to persuade Peking of the advantages of its autonomy and prosperity. And if persuasion fails, the prime minister must make it clear that China will find Britain an implacable opponent of its desire to trade and to enjoy a wider international influence.

Mr Major was the first to call for an international register of arms sales. China is wavering with regard to its undertakings not to export missiles to countries such as Iraq, Iran and Syria, or to help non-nuclear powers such as Algeria and Pakistan. This is an area where Mr Major should press hard.

"China policy" is not such a subject of public debate in Britain as it is in America, where Congressional hostility to renewing China's "most favoured nation" status with the US has forced Mr Bush to defend his strategy of "constructive engagement" with Peking. Mr Major's task is to impress on the immobile gerontocracy in Peking that the West's concern for political reform is not negative or hostile, and above all that it cannot be ignored. China attaches enormous importance to symbols. Mr Major must symbolise freedom.

## THE EGO SUPREME

The things said and done in the heat of political battle are easily comprehended. When strong men and women disagree about matters that matter, they are not choosy about their weapons. The verbal knee in the groin and the unattributable stab in the back, assault full frontal and devious manoeuvre, the attribution of motives and the casting of aspersions: all form part of the technical armoury of the accomplished practitioner. Politicians have a remarkable capacity to persuade themselves that what is in their personal interests is also in the national interest. Forms of behaviour that might seem deplorable in the life of political man, and the application of reason as a way of determining outcomes limps far behind.

All this is a price worth paying for the services of those who stay the hand of the great Anarch. However, it is increasingly taking on a secondary, delayed-action, form: the battle of the memoirs. One opened yesterday just as David Owen confirmed his intention to retire from parliament. Dr Owen decided to get his retaliation in first; and the smoke from Limehouse indicated that his autobiography, *Time to Declare*, will fiercely attack Roy Jenkins, his predecessor as SDP leader, for the tactics he used to get that job. From East Hendred, temporarily upstaged by Dr Owen's announcement, the first extract from Lord Jenkins' *A Life at the Centre* issued forth yesterday in the *Observer*. It heaps on Dr Owen the most damaging of English insults: claiming that he was a bad loser.

The urge to pen the exculpatory volume is understandable. The desire to cry "Please sir, it wasn't me!" lies deep in the human psyche. Everyone wants to give testimony for themselves, in their own words. Lord Jenkins, as a historian, shows due awareness that those words will be discounted because of who he is and what he was. The elegance of his style goes some way to dispel doubts about the genre, but like all such works it remains very special pleading.

Even in the historian, impartiality is an ideal never wholly realised. In the politician, partiality is of the essence. Moreover, the matters matter no longer. Lord Jenkins and Dr Owen, the SDP and its Alliance, have come and gone. The main reason for their failure lay not in their individual malevolence or tactical errors but the magnitude of their journey. The same may be true of the next great battle of memoirs: over the downfall of Margaret Thatcher. In trying to diminish those who brought her down, her friends may end up diminishing her.

It is doubtful whether either Lord Jenkins or Dr Owen adds to his reputation by this mutual slugging off. Neither are they likely to add to the number of people believing either version of events. The Jenkinsites will still back Jenkins, the Owenites adhere to Owen. History will decide, provided historians do not rely solely on eye-witnesses who gaze only in the mirror. In the meantime, the rest must pluck such innocent pleasure as they may from these disputations, and marvel at the preoccupations revealed of those who would be their masters.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

### Flying in face of airline logic?

From Sir John Curtiss

Sir, As a past director of the Society of British Aerospace Companies and a frequent user of the world's airlines, who has just returned from the United States, perhaps I may be allowed to comment on the British Airways decision to purchase General Electric engines for their Boeing 777s (report, August 22).

It is I believe a *sine qua non* that a healthy and innovative aerospace industry is of great importance to the economic future of this country. The quite outstanding export record of the industry over the past years bears eloquent witness to its success.

Although the industry is unable on its own to produce long passenger aircraft, it does participate to a substantial degree in the Airbus partnership. However, I have no quarrel with British Airways' policy to standardise their fleet around their Boeing aircraft, particularly as they have almost invariably been powered by Rolls-Royce engines. As Lord King has himself explained to me, the engines represent 42 per cent of the purchase price and assume an even more significant portion of the life-cycle costs.

It therefore flies in the face of their long-stated policy and deals a blow to British industry to order GE engines now. BA should not be surprised that the decision is seen as being closely linked to the very high price GE is paying for the BA engine-repair facility, plus Lord King's obvious, but understandable pique at the government for allowing greater competition at Heathrow.

That is certainly the widely held view in aerospace circles in the USA. What is certain is that, however this maverick decision was arrived at, it is a very bad one for British industry and will make "flying the flag" less relevant in the future.

Yours sincerely,  
JOHN CURTISS,  
21 Carlisle Mansions,  
Carlisle Place, SW1,  
August 29.

### Rights of the child

From Miss Joan Lester, MP for Eccles (Labour) and others

Sir, September 2 will be the first anniversary of the date on which the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child came into force. Some 92 member states have ratified this convention, but the United Kingdom has yet to do so.

When a state ratifies an international convention it is possible for it to enter reservations. In the case of the UK such reservations seem likely to centre on the problems of immigration and nationality, on the custody of minors in prison and on the hours and conditions of employment of those below the age of 18.

One of the reasons given by HM Government for the delay is the need to consult the Dependent Territories. Almost two years after the convention was adopted by the UN General Assembly, there has surely been ample time for such consultation.

It would be very sad if this country, which has so proud a record in the protection and promotion of human rights, were to lag behind much of the rest of the world in ratifying this important international convention. As joint-chairmen of an all-party working group of representatives of child-oriented organisations set up to encourage ratification of the convention, we urge the government to proceed without further delay.

Yours faithfully,  
JOAN LESTER,  
Liberal Democrat.  
ROGER SIMS (Chislehurst, Conservative),  
House of Commons,  
August 30.

### In a round shade

From Mr Paul Jackson

Sir, Shadow from a circular beach umbrella may initially seem ill-fitted to the prone human form as suggested by Mr Frank Richards (August 30).

My exhaustive researches show, however, that if the holiday is sufficiently long, lazy and interperate the waistline will expand to fill the shade available.

Yours faithfully,  
PAUL JACKSON,  
The Grange, Pulham Market,  
Diss, Norfolk,  
August 30.

### He, ho, hum

From Mr Simon Hardwick

Sir, Philip Howard's search for a single third-person singular pronoun (August 23 letters, August 26) is to be applauded. But why could not "they" and "their" be officially allowed to have different, i.e. singular and plural, meanings, just as "you" and "your" now have?

Mr Howard overlooks Swahili, and doubtless other Bantu languages, when he seems to deny the existence of a language with a common-gender third-person singular pronoun. Indeed, as we have already borrowed a few Swahili words, perhaps the pleasant-sounding *aye* (he or she) could be considered preferable to "he", which already means something else.

Yours truly,  
SIMON HARDWICK,  
Poleshill Cottage,  
Langford Budville,  
Wellingford, Somerset,  
August 26.

### Battle over styles in architecture

From the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects

Sir, I was astonished to read "Architecture by competition is a modernist fix" (August 27) that Marcus Binney believes architectural competitions to be "the forum for a style war between the passionate advocates of modernism on one side and those committed to the new pluralism on the other".

Who, I wonder, are the modernists and what is meant by modernism? If I reflect upon a few of the leading architects in Europe today, say Pietilä in Finland, Erskine in Sweden, Muneo in Spain, Giancarlo de Carlo in Italy, or Stanfield Smith in England, I find the term *modern* irrelevant to the variety of their endeavours, even though all have their roots in the modern movement of more than half a century ago.

It is similarly unprofitable to try to categorise the assessors of the recent competition for the National Museum of Scotland as modernists. Hollein is a Viennese architect whose work is decorative and figurative and in the tradition of the Viennese Secession. Macmillan, a Scot, initiated the revival of interest in the great Glaswegian Classicist "Greek" Thomson, and as a practitioner is the true successor to Mackintosh.

Jiricna is a Czechoslovak who has brought to British design the elegance and intricacy of jewellery-making, while Sir Philip Dowson's firm, Arup Associates, is a British practice with a worldwide reputation for the rigour and humanity of its work.

The real problem which critics face is that the term modernism is redundant. It was used to define the movement in painting and architecture which followed the first world war. Today it has no more value as a critical term to describe current architectural practice than it would have as a collective epithet to describe current literature or music. Generalisations of this kind obscure distinctions and so retard the proper interpretative function of criticism.

Critics of the competition system should remember that building projects, however prominent, are rarely acts of public philanthropy and often involve highly complex technical issues which have to be

resolved within a given cost. As an assessor of many competitions I know that promoters value professional judgments about the matters for which architects are professionally responsible.

Many welcomed Marcus Binney's appointment as your architecture correspondent as heralding a revival in architectural criticism in your newspaper. I still hope that he may be committed to ending the style war otherwise the way to a real critical understanding of the variety of current architectural practice will remain closed.

Yours faithfully,  
RICHARD MACCORMAC,  
President,  
Royal Institute of British Architects,  
66 Portland Place, W1,  
August 29.

From Mr Peter J. M. Wayne

Sir, Mr Binney's article, in which he attacks the judges of the Dulwich Picture Gallery extension competition, obscures the real issues.

Three of the Dulwich judges were indeed so-called modernists. But can the remainder of that particular panel, Giles Waterfield, Director of the Dulwich Gallery and pillar of the Georgian Group; Margaret Richardson, assistant curator of Sir John Soane's Museum; and Clive Aslet, deputy editor of *Country Life* and author of a reverential book on Quinlan Terry, really be accused of "hijacking" the competition in the sinister way Mr Binney seems to suggest?

This increasingly destructive and uniquely British battle of the styles threatens to overtake the actual business of constructing the galleries and museums of which we are so badly in need.

Instead of internecine squabbling, we would do well to follow the example of the city of Frankfurt, where, in the space of ten years, no fewer than 13 civic institutions have been conceived, designed and built, all after well advertised competitions and all yielding high calibre, if controversial results.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,  
PETER WAYNE,  
Heathfield Road,  
Wandsworth, SW18,  
August 27.

### Golf course sites

From the Director General of the Sports Council

Sir, Reporting recent statements made by English Heritage, Norman Hammond's article, "Golf course schemes threaten historic sites" (August 23), may give an impression that we are in the midst of some wholesale plunder of ancient landscapes.

In an attempt to establish the facts the Sports Council has commissioned a major study to establish an up-to-date picture of demand and supply for golf. The results, which are due for publication next spring, should prove invaluable to local planning authorities and should establish the true story about the

apparent boom in golf-course development.

The Sports Council acknowledges that there is a clear need to take account of the environmental impact of any proposals. There is therefore little argument with the English Heritage view that there is a need for developers to produce impact assessments when submitting proposals for their local planning authorities. There is every reason to believe that the Department of the Environment's soon-to-be-published planning policy guidance note on sport and recreation will recognise this view.

Yours sincerely,  
DAVID PICKUP, Director General,  
The Sports Council,  
16 Upper Woburn Place, WC1.

### Women professors

From Ms Auriol Stevens

Sir, Your report of the Association of University Teachers' survey of professorial salaries (August 28) should have included information by the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals which may account for apparent discrimination against women professors.

The committee is very concerned at how few women hold senior posts in universities — in 1988 only 3.1 per cent of professors were women. As a result it has issued guidance to all its members on equal opportunities. By the time of the AUT survey, they report that 5 per cent of staff at the top level were women.

This represents a 60 per cent increase in two years and is likely to mean that a higher proportion of women professors than men professors are recently appointed. The AUT survey did not ask about length of time in post. Those recently promoted are likely to have lower salaries than those who have been professors for a long time.

It is at least possible, therefore, that the AUT is caning the universities for discrimination on the basis of figures which result from energetic efforts to overcome discrimination.

Yours sincerely,  
AURIOL STEVENS (Director),  
Universities Information Unit,  
29 Tavistock Square, WC1.

From Mr George Clark

Sir, Philip Howard has also overlooked a perfectly respectable English pronoun which is common-gender third person. It occurs in Shakespeare: Mistress Quicley on the death of Falstaff: "a babble of green fields".

This pronoun, "a", still occurs in common speech in Somerset in its degenerate form, *er*. The objective case is *un*. Thus if a man takes his wife somewhere, it would be said of him "Er's took un on with un".

Yours faithfully,  
GEORGE CLARK,  
36 Spencer Road,  
Paignton, Devon,  
August 27.

From Dr Paul Marett

Sir, The third-person singular pronoun is unisex in two of the world's major languages, Chinese and Malay. Strangely, in the Chinese written language, which is, of course, quite independent of pronunciation, the practice has emerged of writing the character for *he/she* with

"woman" as the radical element in the pictogram instead of the non-specific "person" in order to indicate the female sex.

Closer home, "her" (the "h" is not pronounced) is regularly used in Devon as a nominative unisex pronoun, as in "Er be a fine bull, er be".

I have the honour to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,  
PAUL MARETT,  
20 Barrington Road,  
Stoneygate, Leicester,  
August 26.

From Mrs Patricia Atkinson

Sir, In Derbyshire we used to say "o" for *he* or *she*, as in "o *woe* clammed" — *he/she* was hungry. I understand "o" is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *heo*, giving it the advantage of pedigree and brevity.

Yours faithfully,  
PATRICIA ATKINSON,  
Hawthorn Cottage,  
Chapel Hill, Ashover,  
Chesterfield, Derbyshire,  
August 23.

### Issues at stake in Yugoslavia

From Mr R. Marcetic

Sir, Your correspondent, Mr Des Forges (August 28) is upset by Mr Hurd's refusal to recognise Slovenia and Croatia as sovereign states. But kindly consider the issues at stake: Slovenia and Croatia unilaterally declared themselves independent on June 26, 1991, without any preliminary talks or discussions with either the federal government or the other Yugoslav republics, thinking that everybody would agree with the decision. But it has not turned out that way. Amputations are not easy and sometimes they can be bloody.

Whereas Slovenia very quickly got away without drastic problems, the case of Croatia is very different. In its present borders it contains a large Serbian minority of between 600 and 800,000 people. That minority was decimated, massacred and horrendously oppressed in the nazi-style "Independent State of Croatia" during the second world war, as were Jews and Gipsies.

On assuming power, the Tudjman government indulged in bully-boy tactics, police harassment, discrimination and cultural oppression against their local Serbs. In their nationalist euphoria and illusions of grandeur they did not realise that they were radicalising and frightening their Serb minority. The results are civil disobedience, armed rebellion and escalating violence. This had nothing whatsoever to do with Mr Milosevic or his regime: it was the local Serbs who resisted and took up arms.

Their line is clear: if the Croats want to exercise their right of self-determination and leave Yugoslavia, which they have every right to do, then the Serbs in Croatia will do the same — secede from Croatia. And who can blame them? As to the borders — they are not sacrosanct. All the republican borders in Yugoslavia were determined by Tito and his central committee in 1945 — not a very representative body. They are, therefore, negotiable.

Mr Hurd was right in not recognising the breakaway republics, specially Croatia. Until such time as there is a ceasefire, proper negotiations and cast-iron guarantees for the Serbian minority, such recognition should be withheld.

Yours sincerely,  
R. MARCETIC (Secretary,  
Steering Committee, Democratic Encounters from Yugoslavia),  
7 Chesterford Gardens, NW3,  
August 28.

From Mr Alexander Hill-Smith

Sir, Your leading article (August 26) and your correspondent Mr Des Forges, while both advocating Croatian independence fail to tackle two crucial questions. Are the boundaries of an independent Croatia to be the previously established post-war boundaries? If so, how are the safety and human rights of the sizable Serbian minority that would remain within an independent Croatia to be protected?

These rights cannot be assumed. Serb/Croat enmity and distrust have an ancient pedigree. During the last war many atrocities were committed by Croats against Serbs and vice versa. The memories of which are still alive. There can never be peace until these issues are addressed.

Yours sincerely,  
ALEX HILL-SMITH,  
12 Kings Bench Walk,  
Temple, EC4.

### Quality television

From Mr Simon Albury

Sir, Your leader, "Best of a bad job", August 28, suggests that it will be difficult for the Independent Television Commission to enforce the quality threshold when a company is losing money through having to bid more than it could possibly afford. Whatever the other faults in the Broadcasting Act, one element of the quality threshold clause 16.1 (b), obliges the ITC to rule out applicants whose business plan would render them unable to sustain their programme promises.

David Mellor made the government's position clear at a Campaign for Quality Television conference last year, when he said,

If the ITC were to conclude that too much money was going on the upfront payment and that that de-stabilised their (an applicant's) ability to finance the programme promises they could be rejected on that basis. Indeed I would expect them to be rejected on that basis.

If the ITC maintains a high quality threshold and rules out over-bidders Channel 3 will be able to sustain a high quality service in spite of the lunacy of the auction system.

Yours faithfully,  
SIMON ALBURY,  
12 Blenheim Gardens, NW2.

### Stirring times

From Mr D. W. Wintle

Sir, I remember very well victory in 1945, I've seen the wind of change in Africa, Laker take 19 wickets in a Test match, West Ham win the FA Cup, and shared a half bottle of Chateau Margaux 1961. Now the end of the Soviet Union — whatever next? I'm only 57 years old!

Yours sincerely,  
D. W. WINTLE,  
Thicket Cottage,  
Littlewick Green,  
Maidenhead, Berkshire.

Letters to the editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — (071 782 5046).







## LEGAL NOTICES

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Dated 28th July 1991  
Approved 1991  
PROOFS  
Director

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A list of names and addresses of the above Company's creditors can be inspected at the offices of Messrs. Currie & Co., 50 Oldbourne, London, EC1Y 1SD, G.P. between the hours of 10.00 a.m. and 4.00 p.m. on the two business days preceding the meeting of Creditors.  
Dated 28th July 1991  
Approved 1991  
PROOFS  
Director

**THE INSOLVENCY ACT 1986**  
**DEEDLE LIMITED**  
**CARDNEY HOUSE**  
60-63 BUNNICK ROW  
LONDON EC1

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** pursuant to Section 106B(2) of the **Trustee Act 1986**, that a Meeting of the **creditors of the above named company** will be held at **The Metropolitan Club, 177 Regent Street, London, W1B 5HP** on **Monday 10th September 1991 at 2.00 pm** for the purpose of considering the proposed arrangement in Sections 95 to 101 of the said Act.

A list of the names and addresses of the company's creditors will be available for inspection free of charge at **Buckler Phillips & Wilson, 100 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4N 3DF** between **10.00 am and 5.00 pm** on **Friday 6th September 1991** and **9th September 1991**.

Creditors wishing to vote at the meetings must lodge a full statement of assets and liabilities and proof of debt and undertake attending in person or a proxy in the form attached. **Buckler Phillips & Wilson, 100 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4N 3DF** has been named as the **creditors' meeting agent** on **Monday 12th September 1991**, and creditors wishing to attend are requested to notify their attendance by returning their proxy and statement of assets and liabilities to the meeting.

By Order of the Board  
**21st August 1991**  
**Alan Salmon**  
Director.

**THE INSOLVENCY ACT 1986**  
**GL/F SHIPPING**  
**100 Abchurch Lane**  
**LONDON EC4N 3DF**  
**CARDNEY HOUSE**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 38 of the Insolvency Act 1986, that a meeting of the Creditors of the above named company will be held at The Westminster Chambers, 177 Strand Street, London WC2R 2TH on September 1991 at 1.30 p.m., for the purposes mentioned in this notice to 101, of the names and addresses of the creditors to be called for the purpose of the meeting will be available for inspection free of charge at Messrs Phillips & Co., 64 Grosvenor Street, London, W1X 6PU, between 10.00 am and 4.00 pm on Friday 6th September 1991 and Monday 9th September 1991.

Creditors wishing to vote at the meeting must lodge a full statement of account and a full statement of proof of debt and attend in person or a proxy at the meeting at Messrs Phillips & Co., 64 Grosvenor Street, London, W1X 6PU, before 12 noon on Monday 19th September 1991. Secured creditors, unless they surrender their security, give particulars of their security and its amount to the liquidator, shall not be entitled to vote at the meeting by Order of the Court.

21st August 1991  
Ails & Saim  
Director

THE INSOLVENCY ACT 1986  
NAVAYENTH MARINE  
SERVICES LIMITED  
CATWORTH

NO. 63 BULWARK ROW  
LONDON EC  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 98 of the Insolvency Act 1986, in relation to the creditors of the above named company that the Western Isles Chamber of Commerce, 177 Regent Street, London W1 on Tuesday 10th September 1991 at 2.00 p.m. for the purposes mentioned in Section 99 to 103 of the Act.

A list of the names and addresses of the creditors to whom notice will be available for inspection free of charge at Phillips & Co., 84 Crownmore Street, London, W1C 9DF between 10.00 a.m. and 5.00 p.m. on Friday 6th September 1991 and Monday 9th September 1991.

Creditors wishing to vote at the meeting must lodge a statement of account and a certified print of debt and unless attending in person at a meeting at Phillips & Co., 84 Crownmore Street, London, W1C 9DF no later than 12 noon on Wednesday 19th September 1991. Secured creditors, unless they surrender their security by declaration of assignment, and the associated LHM if they wish to vote at the meeting, by Order of the Board.

21st August 1991  
Mr G. Howarth  
Director

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## BBC 1

**8.00** Ceefax **8.30** BBC Breakfast News  
**9.05** Capital Watch.  
 ● CHOICE: It may be no coincidence that the BBC is launching its latest *Hospital Watch* four days before ITV starts a new series of *Jimmy's* from St. James's Hospital in Leeds. But any fears that one show could upstage the other are surely misplaced, given the large public appetite for watching other people's illnesses and operations. This time *Hospital Watch* comes from Hammarham Hospital, notable for carrying out Britain's first kidney transplant. Coverage, much of it live, comprises four reports daily from now until Friday and the promised attractions include cancer treatment, operations on babies inside the womb and "keyhole surgery" carried out through tiny incisions. The politics of the National Health Service may surface from time to time but the choice of presenters (Sarah Greene, Mike Smith, Maggie Philbin and Robbie Vincent) does not suggest a hard-headed approach.



Taking the soft option: Greene, Smith and Philbin (8.05am)

**9.30** Wildlife. Your opinions on wildlife (r). (Ceefax) **10.00** News, regional news and weather **10.05** Playdays **10.30** Clockwise. Darren Day hosts the game show in which three teams compete in a race against time (r) **10.45** Jimbo and the Jet Set. Cartoon (r) **11.00** News, regional news and weather  
**11.05** The Reluctant Cook. Patrick Moore cooks fish (r). (Ceefax)  
**11.35** Hospital Watch. Live from Hammarham Hospital  
**12.00** News, regional news and weather  
**12.05** The Garden Party from Glasgow's Botanic Gardens **12.55** Regional News and weather  
**1.00** One O'Clock News. Weather **1.30** Neighbours. (Ceefax)  
**1.50** The Little Train That Could. How the 1989 gold rush led to the construction of a rail link between Alaska and the Yukon  
**2.20** Starsky and Hutch: Kill Huggy Bear. American detective series, starring Paul Michael Glaser and David Soul (r). Wales: Golf  
**3.05** Pot Black. The first in a new series of the televised international snooker championship, featuring Jimmy White v Willie Thorne  
**3.30** The Hogan Family: Dad's First Date. American comedy series. Mike plays the dating game. Wales: 3.45 Pot Black **3.55** Cartoons  
**4.10** The New Lease. The famous collie is impounded (r). (Ceefax)  
**4.35** Defenders of the Earth. Cartoon (r) **4.55** Newswatch **5.05** Blue Peter. An update on Honey the puppy. (Ceefax)  
**5.35** Neighbours (r). (Ceefax). Northern Ireland: Inside Ulster  
**6.00** Six O'Clock News with John Humphrys and Maura Stuart. Weather  
**6.30** Regional news magazines. Northern Ireland: Neighbours (r)  
**7.00** Hospital Watch. A further report from Hammarham Hospital  
**7.30** Clothes Show Classics. Selma Scott, Jeff Banks and Caryn Franklin present highlights from the fashion magazine programme  
**8.00** Telly Addicts. Noli Edmonds presents a new series of the quiz which tests families on their knowledge of television programmes  
**8.30** Brush Strokes. Topical comedy series about a painter's romantic pursuits. Starring Karl Howman (r). (Ceefax)  
**9.00** Nine O'Clock News with Michael Buerk. Regional News and weather  
**9.30** Panorama: The Allies - In the Eye of the Storm. An examination of allied military strategy during the Gulf war. Reporter Steve Bradshaw talks to the US defence secretary Dick Cheney, his British opposite number Tom King, and Sir Charles Powell, former adviser to Margaret Thatcher and John Major  
**10.10** Hospital Watch. Live update from Hammarham Hospital  
**10.40** Law and Order: The Secret Situations. American police and courtroom drama. Northern Ireland: 29 Bedford Street, 11.10 Law and Order  
**11.30** Who Cares Now? No Place Like Home. In the last in the series, Jonathan Miller talks to the elderly about choosing a residential home. (Ceefax). Northern Ireland: 11.55-12.25am Who Cares Now?  
**12.00** Film: Picking Up the Pieces (1985). Routine made-for-television drama about a husband's vindictive reaction to his wife's request for a divorce. Starring Margot Kidder, David Ackroyd and James Farentino. Directed by Paul Wendkos. (Ceefax) 1.30am Weather

## BBC 2

**6.45** Open University: Head Start - Children of the Dream 7.10 Special Needs in Education. Ends at 7.35  
**8.00** News  
**8.15** Arthur Negus Enjoys: The Dining Room of Berkeley Castle. Arthur Negus enjoys the six-pillar dining table at Berkeley Castle in Gloucestershire (r)  
**8.30** Great Mysteries: Curse of Amon-Ra. Henry Lincoln investigates the American artist Joseph Lindon Smith's attempt to break the curse placed upon the Pharaoh Amon-Ra in 1345 BC by enacting a ritual play in the Valley of the Queens in 1908 (r)  
**9.00** Film: Mystery Machine 1959. b/w. The minor and world war drama in which a U-boat is captured, manned by a British crew, and sent out to sea as a decoy. Starring Edward Judd and James Robertson. Directed by C.M. Pennington-Richards  
**10.30** Film: Woman and the Hunter (1957). b/w. Attractively photographed and told about a wealthy American and his entourage, whose Karyn setari turns into a man hunt. Starring David Farrar and Ann Sheridan. Directed by George Breakston  
**11.55** Holiday Outings. Eamonn Holmes reports on a motoring holiday in Germany's Black Forest (r)  
**12.05** The Fenners. Telly Z. American comedy series  
**12.30** A Thorn in the Flesh: Cobbett's Rural Rides. A musical drama based on the travel writings of William Cobbett, the founder of *Harvard* (r) **1.20** Charlie Chalk. Cartoon (r)  
**1.35** Discovering Birds: Table Manners. Tony Soper with the first of eight programmes on bird-watching (r)  
**2.00** News and weather followed by TUC Conference '91. Vivian White, Nicholas Jones and Ian Smith introduce live coverage of the 123rd Trades Union Congress from Glasgow's Scottish Exhibition and Conference Centre. Norman Willis, the TUC's general secretary, introduces a debate on the TUC's "Social Partnership at Work" plan for the next decade, closing with a debate on Europe. Including at 3.00 News and weather **3.50** News and weather, regional news and weather  
**5.00** Eve and Marilyn. The photo-journalist Eve Arnold recalls her photographic sessions with Marilyn Monroe (r). Wales: Golf  
**5.30** Counterfeit. David Garmston investigates the increased production of counterfeit money

**5.50** Comic strip heroes: Robert Wagner and James Mason (6.00pm)  
**6.00** Film: Prince Valiant (1954).  
 ● CHOICE: It may have been only a comic strip but no talent was spared to bring *Prince Valiant* to the cinema screen. The screenplay was by Dudley Nichols, of *Stagecoach* and *The Informant*. The cameraman was one of Hollywood's finest, Lucien Ballard, later to distinguish himself on Sam Peckinpah's *Westerns*. The director was the prolific and versatile Harry Hathaway. The cast includes a young Robert Wagner in the title role, James Mason as the villain, Janet Leigh and Sterling Hayden. Dig down among the supporting credits and you will find such stalwarts as Victor McLaglen and Donald Crisp. The plot has Prince Valiant arriving in Camelot to enlist King Arthur's help against a usurper. Adults may snort but youngsters should find it entertaining fare. A Prince Valiant cartoon begins on Channel 5 at 6.30. Later this month  
**7.35** Animation Now: The Creation. A claymation short by Will Winton  
**7.45** Cine Memo: To the Beach 1921-1958. A family day at the seaside, seen through the lenses of British, French, German and Belgian amateur film enthusiasts. (Ceefax)  
**8.30** Film: The Defiant Ones (1958). Inferior remake of Stanley Kramer's 1958 story of a black and a white convict whose escape is hampered by treacherous swampland. The claustrophobic film, set in the white man's racial hatred. Starring Robert Urich and Carl Weathers. Directed by David Lowell Rich. (Ceefax)  
**10.00** Harry Enfield's Television Programme. A rerun of the series featuring the wide-ranging characters of the talented comedian (r)  
**10.30** Newswatch  
**11.15** Brecon Jazz '91: The Ruby Bruff Trio in Concert. Joels Hollands introduces the first of the week's four televised concerts  
**11.55** Weather  
**12.00** Open University: Arts - King Cotton's Palace. Ends at 12.30am

## ITV

**6.00** TV-am  
**9.25** Runway. Holiday quiz 9.55 *Thames News* and weather  
**10.00** The Time ... The Place ... At the request of Goethe, the Soviet state television service, Mike Scott hosts a discussion on the demise of Communism. In the first two-way live audience link-up between Britain and the Soviet Union since the failed coup  
**10.40** This Morning. Judy Finnigan and Richard Madeley host the topical magazine programme. Including 10.55 *ITN News* headlines 11.45 *Talks One*. Well-known personalities talk about an event in their lives at 12.55 *Thames News* and weather  
**12.10** Role and Play support (r)  
**12.30** *ITN News* and weather 1.10 *Thames News* and weather  
**1.20** Home and Away. (Oracle) **1.50** A Country Practice  
**2.20** *Thames Help*. Presented by Jackie Sprackley



Cookery with a pinch of comedy: Elphick and Henderson (2.50pm)

**2.50** The Absolute Beginners' Guide to Cookery.  
 ● CHOICE: Having announced themselves with a duet sung to the signature tune of the old radio show, *Housewives' Choice*, the actors Michael Elphick and Don Henderson put on their aprons and set out to prove that anyone can knock up a cauliflower cheese or a lasagne if only they put their minds to it. There is also much fun to be had, not of the subtle variety but in the performance of the crotchety pair, who are determined to establish themselves as a non-camp version of Hudson and Halls. Or perhaps they are looking for a Christmas panty spot as the ugly sisters. Much of it is very funny in a knockabout sort of way, as well as reassuring to those who can barely manage to boil an egg. For viewers who want to have a go themselves, the instructions are helpfully written out across the bottom of the screen  
**3.15** *ITN News* headlines 3.50 *Thames News* headlines  
**3.25** Families. Anglo-Australian soap  
**3.55** Fraggles Rock. Cartoon 4.10 *Cartoon*. Road Runner (r) **4.20** T-Bag and the Revenge of the T-Set. Comedy series (r) **4.45** *Thames News*  
**5.10** Blockbusters. General knowledge quiz for teenagers  
**5.40** *ITN News* with Fiona Armstrong. Weather news on adult education  
**5.55** *Thames Help*. Jackie Sprackley reports on adult education  
**6.00** Home and Away (r). (Oracle) **6.30** *Thames News* and weather  
**7.00** The Krypton Factor. Gordon Burns hosts a new round of television's longest-running contest, which tests the physical and mental agility of four contestants. (Oracle)  
**7.30** Coronation Street. (Oracle)  
**8.00** Family of Spies. Concluding the two-part mini series based on the true story of the American John Walker, who became a Russian spy, starring Powers Boothe and Lesley Ann Warren  
**10.00** News at Ten with Trevor McDonald and Fiona Armstrong. Weather 10.30 *Thames News* and weather  
**10.40** The New Chief Rabbi. Nick Stuart presents coverage of yesterday's induction service of Dr Jonathan Sacks, the new Chief Rabbi of Great Britain and the Commonwealth  
**11.05** Film: The Eyes of Charles Sand (1972). Efficiently made supernatural thriller about a young man who inherits the gift of second sight to investigate a bizarre murder. Directed by Reza S. Badi  
**12.30am** Sportsweek Extra. Tony Centre presents action from the Scottish Provincial City Centre Cycling League, plus a round-up of the weekend's football  
**1.30** Film: Abroad with Two Yanks (1944). b/w. Diverting wartime comedy about two US Marines, who are stranded on the battlefield and do not extend to their pursuit of the same girl while on leave. Starring William Bendix and Dennis O'Keefe. Directed by Alan Dwan  
**3.00** American College Football kicks off with a new series  
**4.00** Florence or Life in the Chateau: The Prince and the Movie Star. The start of a French drama series about a woman and her lodgers. Starring Annie Girardot. With English dialogue  
**5.00** Along the Cotswold Way: Leaving Bath. Clive Gurnell begins his journey from Bath to the Pyramids in Camden in Gloucestershire  
**5.30** *ITN Morning News*. Ends at 6.00

## CHANNEL 4

**6.00** The Channel 4 Daily  
**9.25** Film: Crackerjack (1936). b/w. Creaking comedy about a modern-day Robin Hood (Tom Walls) who poses as a butler at baroness Lilli Palmer's stately home. Directed by Albert de Courville  
**10.55** The Prodigal Heir. Beginning a three-part American drama series about the schoolboy adventures of William "Hickory" Hicks at the turn of the century. Starring Zach Galligan (r)  
**6.00** The Wonder Years: Don't You Know Anything About Women? American comedy series about teenage angst in the Sixties. Kevin dictates his date for the girl of his dreams. Starring David Savage (r)  
**6.30** The Henderson Kids. Australian drama  
**7.00** Channel 4 News with Jon Snow. Weather  
**7.50** Comment. A personal opinion on a topical subject  
**8.00** Brookside. Merseyside soap. (Teletext)  
**8.30** My Two Dads: When You Wish ... Weak American comedy about a teenage girl and her two adoptive fathers. Starring Staci Keenan, Greg Evigan and Paul Reiser



Struggling for independence: guerrilla leader Marwan (8.00pm)

**8.00** The "Seavage" Strikes Back: Rebels of the Forgotten World.  
 ● CHOICE: One of the wonders of television is that it can reach parts of the world most of us would never get near, though sometimes with difficulty. To make a film about the tribal people of West Papua, the Swiss cameraman Claudio von Planta had to fly in secretly from Australia, land on an ad hoc jungle airstrip and then abandon his plane. For 30 years or so the people of West Papua have been involved in a struggle for independence from their Indonesian colonisers. Or that is how they see it. The Indonesians brand them as rebels and troublemakers and are determined that they should be forcibly assimilated. The tribes people carry on the fight with axes, bows and arrows and determination to be free. But their cause is being undermined by the importation of thousands of peasants from over-populated Java and Bali and the exploitation of their resources by foreign companies  
**10.00** E.N.G.: Victims. Canadian drama about a hectic television news station. Watson and Roberts attempt to expose a racist policeman, and Hildebrandt looks down a bag lady. Starring Karl Pruner, Clark Johnson and Sara Botsford. (Teletext)  
**11.00** Special Delivery. A documentary on the emotive subject of maternity care, drawing on archive footage and drama. The film focuses on the quest by midwives for better care and understanding of women's emotional and psychological needs during childbirth  
**12.00** Philosophical Sketches and Collaborations. The collaboration between nine film-makers and composers to create a "video album" by exploring new approaches to computer art and music. Ends at 1.00am

## ITV VARIATIONS

**ANGLIA**  
 As London except: 1.50pm Gardens for All 2.50-3.15 *Cartoon* 3.15-3.30 *Cartoon* 3.30-3.45 *Cartoon* 3.45-4.00 *Cartoon* 4.00-4.15 *Cartoon* 4.15-4.30 *Cartoon* 4.30-4.45 *Cartoon* 4.45-5.00 *Cartoon* 5.00-5.15 *Cartoon* 5.15-5.30 *Cartoon* 5.30-5.45 *Cartoon* 5.45-6.00 *Cartoon* 6.00-6.15 *Cartoon* 6.15-6.30 *Cartoon* 6.30-6.45 *Cartoon* 6.45-7.00 *Cartoon* 7.00-7.15 *Cartoon* 7.15-7.30 *Cartoon* 7.30-7.45 *Cartoon* 7.45-8.00 *Cartoon* 8.00-8.15 *Cartoon* 8.15-8.30 *Cartoon* 8.30-8.45 *Cartoon* 8.45-9.00 *Cartoon* 9.00-9.15 *Cartoon* 9.15-9.30 *Cartoon* 9.30-9.45 *Cartoon* 9.45-10.00 *Cartoon* 10.00-10.15 *Cartoon* 10.15-10.30 *Cartoon* 10.30-10.45 *Cartoon* 10.45-11.00 *Cartoon* 11.00-11.15 *Cartoon* 11.15-11.30 *Cartoon* 11.30-11.45 *Cartoon* 11.45-12.00 *Cartoon* 12.00-12.15 *Cartoon* 12.15-12.30 *Cartoon* 12.30-12.45 *Cartoon* 12.45-1.00 *Cartoon* 1.00-1.15 *Cartoon* 1.15-1.30 *Cartoon* 1.30-1.45 *Cartoon* 1.45-2.00 *Cartoon* 2.00-2.15 *Cartoon* 2.15-2.30 *Cartoon* 2.30-2.45 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## US names poised to sue Lloyd's

From Our Correspondent in New York

THE American members of Lloyd's of London who face heavy losses and are planning to sue the £10 billion insurance market for breaches of American securities laws could start their legal action this week.

Dale Schreiber, lawyer with Proskauer Rose Goetz & Mendelsohn, the New York firm advising the names, said this weekend: "Significant numbers of names are coming forward to join our action."

Lloyd's has already attempted to contain any potential damage by seeking a High Court injunction designed to restrict legal action by the American members to the British courts. Lloyd's faces two potential American actions. In New York, the action is expected to come from Dale Jenkins and others represented by Mr Schreiber. In Denver, Colorado, an action is being brought by Ronald Riley. Mr Riley's first attempts in the Denver court on Friday were dismissed, according to Lloyd's officials.

At issue is whether Lloyd's should have registered the contract that American names signed with British syndicates as a "security" under the 1934 Securities Act.

Failure to register any instrument defined as a security is in breach of the rules that govern all markets in America and which are overseen by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

Lloyd's claims it was exempt under the private offering provisions of the Act. Until recently, the SEC has received representations from Lloyd's regarding the nature of its membership and concluded that the private offering exemption was available. The SEC, however, has reopened the file.

## Turner bids for cartoons

Fred Turner, the former America's Cup captain who now runs the international CNN news station, part of the largest cable station in America, has made a bid to buy cartoon characters Fred Flintstone, Yogi Berra, Booby and the Jetsons in American hands. His bid would rival one already made by the Japanese.

Mr Turner confirmed this weekend that his Turner Broadcasting System wanted to buy Hanna-Barbera, the animated film and television producer, which owns the rights to the stone age to space age cartoons. Matsushita, the Japanese electronics firm, parent company of MCA, the Hollywood film studio, is believed to have offered \$350 million to \$400 million for Hanna-Barbera.

## Soviet fund scope widened

The British government is to widen the scope of a £50 million know-how fund designed to give technical assistance to the Soviet Union, to include active participation by several government departments.

The decision came in response to the six-point plan agreed between President Bush and John Major at their meeting on Thursday. Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, Norman Lamont, the Chancellor, and ministers from the trade department and the departments of agriculture and transport, who met on Friday, decided to send so-called lifetime teams to the Soviet Union.

Passing round Cap, page 23

## CHANGE ON WEEK

US dollar 1.6760 (+0.0010)  
German mark 2.9355 (+0.0034)  
Exchange index 90.5 (same)

## FT 30 share

2079.3 (+10.0)  
FT-SE 100 2645.7 (+5.0)  
New York Dow Jones 3043.50 (+3.35)  
Tokyo Nikkei Avg 2235.87 (+270.53)

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# CBI sees recovery in all sectors of industry next year

By PHILIP BASSETT, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

BRITISH industry expects to see an upturn in business next year in all sectors and in all regions of the country, according to a company survey published today by the Confederation of British Industry.

Recording "moderate but widespread optimism" in the medium term, the survey suggests that "the bottom of the cycle will be reached in the present calendar year", and says that "all industries in all areas of the UK expect 1992 to be an improvement over 1991". But the survey concludes that sales are expected to be quicker than profitability in returning to levels enjoyed in 1989, before the onset of the recession.

In overall terms, the three main pressures on UK business are seen to be low

order levels, increases in costs and an inability to raise prices. Given that, cost control is likely to be the key priority for financial management. The survey finds that innovation spending has been holding up in the recession, and that this year's budget had little impact on businesses.

Speaking about the survey's results, Dr Andrew Sentance, CBI's economic director, said: "1992 does look as though it is going to be the year of recovery for the British economy."

The survey, jointly produced by the CBI and AT Kearney, the international management consultant, is in addition to the CBI's long-established and highly regarded quarterly industrial trends survey, and its interim monthly reports, the latest of which gave cautious, guarded

## WHEN WILL RECOVERY COME?

Companies expecting 1989 sales and profits to be exceeded

	Before 1992	In 1992	Post 1992
Sales	48	18	28
Profits	38	21	32

support to the government's forecasts of the recovery starting this year.

Sir Bryan Corby, CBI president, said: "The picture that emerges is encouraging in many respects. The majority of companies expect profits and sales to recover in 1992, after a difficult year in 1991. Higher quality, better customer service and increased training are among the top

business priorities for the year ahead."

The new survey is intended to complement the CBI's other survey work by looking much further ahead, and covering the whole range of business activities. The quarterly trends survey looks four months ahead, but today's survey in particular looks in detail at the outlook for business into 1992.

CBI leaders yesterday defended the survey, which was taken in May, though they accepted that since companies were questioned to provide its findings, plans may have been revised "as more recent evidence has dampened hopes of a significant recovery by the end of 1991."

However, the CBI insisted that the survey's findings were broadly in line with its other survey work and economic

forecasts. But Sir Bryan says that "the recession has taken its toll. Capital spending and employment are being cut back as companies strive to reduce costs."

The principal findings of the survey, covering 685 companies across 18 industrial sectors, with sales worth £65 billion and a 1.5 million employees, include:

□ Sales. Every industrial sector is predicting an increase in sales next year, though the anticipated rise in transport and mechanical engineering is only slight, and even the most optimistic sectors, such as motor vehicles and communications, are predicting recovery rather than expansion.

□ Profitability. Profits are expected to show no change at all in 1991 over 1990, but are then forecast to accelerate in 1992, growing by as much as 4.9 per cent.

## Legal firm in Salomon enquiry resigns

From Philip Robinson in New York

SALOMON Brothers, the investment bank at the centre of one of Wall Street's gravest financial scandals since the mid-Eighties, has accepted the resignation of the law firm brought in to conduct an internal enquiry into how the bank acted illegally.

Watchell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz has not completed its study, but resigned at the weekend. The firm, which is among New York's top ten corporate law firms, was hired by Salomon to investigate violations of the rules governing Treasury bond market, in which it was one of the top

three players. It emerged on April 27 that the bank had violated a number of rules in several auctions going back to December 1990. Salomon's top officers knew of the breaches at that time but failed to report them to regulators until the end of July. Watchell Lipton was appointed in July.

John Gutfreund, Salomon chairman and chief executive, Thomas Strauss, the vice-chairman, John Meriwether, the president, and Donald Feuerstein, the chief counsel, resigned last month. The bank dismissed Paul Mozer and Thomas Murphy, its top two Treasury bond traders. Reasons for the law firm's resignation are still unclear and, Wall Street analysts say, add further

to the uncertainty surrounding the bank's future.

William Salomon, whose father co-founded the bank in 1910 and who was the last family member to run the bank until 1978, said at the weekend: "I feel quite sad and somewhat embarrassed over the current scandal. I'd be happy to have my name removed from the door."

Salomon's role as a leading adviser to the British government on the £5 billion sale of its 49 per cent stake in British Telecom is still under review, amid suggestions that tension between Salomon and SG Warburg, its fellow lead adviser, are worsening.

The current scandal was started after it was discovered that Salomon had submitted an unauthorised Treasury auction bid in the name of Mercury Asset Management, Warburg's fund management group.

A Salomon statement said Watchell Lipton had offered to step down on August 18, when it was announced that Warren Buffett had been installed as Salomon's chairman and chief executive, and Deryck Maughan as day-to-day manager. Salomon said: "The resignation action does not in any way reflect adversely on the work that has been done by Watchell Lipton, which has been of critical importance to Mr Buffett."

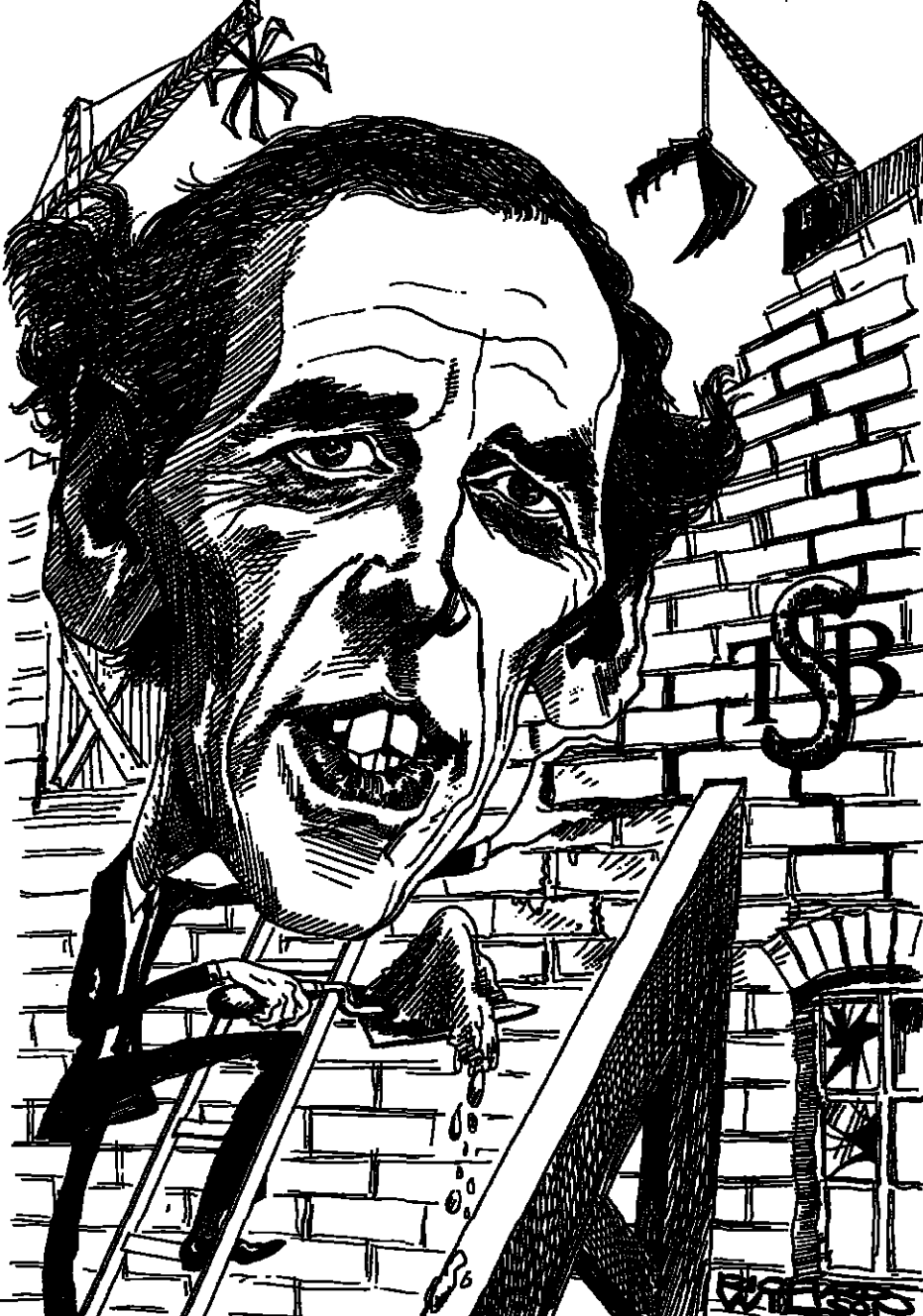
The statement said Mr Buffett asked the firm to stay on to help complete the investigation. Four American government agencies and the New York Stock Exchange are probing the bank. It is unclear why Mr Buffett chose to accept the firm's resignation at this time.

Watchell Lipton has issued no statement. It has been reported by Salomon executives that Martin Lipton, a partner with the law firm and a close friend of Mr Gutfreund, was involved in preparing both press statements which admitted the violations, on August 9, and the knowledge of these by the most senior executive, on August 14.

The first release did not mention that Mr Gutfreund, Mr Strauss and Mr Meriwether had knowledge of the breaches, even though it is now admitted they did. When their knowledge of the violations was disclosed on August 14, the information was contained at the bottom of the second page of a two-page press release. Mr Buffett said another outside counsel will be engaged soon.

## Goodison builds for TSB's future

By NEIL BENNETT  
BANKING CORRESPONDENT



Improving the service: Sir Nicholas Goodison, chairman of the TSB Group

SIR Nicholas Goodison, chairman of the TSB Group, says the bank will continue its reorganisation, in spite of the removal of the 5 per cent limit on shareholdings this month.

The expiry of the shareholding limit, enabling anyone to buy up to 15 per cent of the bank, from September 29, has created excitement in the City, as many investors hope it will encourage a large European financial group to bid for the loss-making bank, or at least take a stake in it as a prelude to forming an alliance. TSB's shares have risen by 16 per cent since July to 158p, on the back of the speculation.

Sir Nicholas said the date has been "hyped up" and that there is no sign of any group taking an interest in TSB's shares. He said that Hill Samuel, TSB's merchant banking arm, "will need to develop strong links in Europe" but that there are no immediate plans for this.

In the City, analysts say that European banks admire the quality of TSB's retail bank, and TSB Trust Company, the life assurance arm, in particular. Most, though, are too short of funds to consider a bid for the bank that would cost up to £3.5 billion.

TSB has been seen as vulnerable since it reported a loss of £150 million for the half year to end-April, after suffering bad debt provisions of £344 million at Hill Samuel.

Sir Nicholas said the group is continuing to turn Hill Samuel around with new management. "TSB paid too much for Hill Samuel. It thought it was buying a professional management but it has taken the recession to show something else. Hill Samuel has a good brand and we will build it and improve the service."

## Jardine in insurance flotation

By OUR CITY STAFF

JARDINE Matheson, the Hong Kong international trading group, is planning a public flotation of its insurance broking interests in London next month. The share sale is expected to raise about £200 million.

Jardine's broking arm, JIB Group, is among the largest in London and ranks as one of the ten largest in the world. Details of the float are being finalised. The intention is to sell about 40 per cent of the shares but Jardine intends to retain a majority holding.

With the London market trading at record levels and the July float of a smaller insurance broker, Lowndes Lambert, three times oversubscribed, a JIB share sale is likely to be warmly welcomed by the stock market.

JIB has grown rapidly in the past 10 years and is likely to seek further acquisitions in future.

## Lotus cuts staff after US slump

By A CORRESPONDENT

ABOUT 300 workers expect to be axed today by the luxury car maker Lotus Cars because of a slump in American sales.

The company, which employs 900 workers at its Hethel plant, near Norwich, started laying off staff at the weekend. Workers said a third of the production and office jobs would go, but Lotus Cars management said it would not reveal how many redundancies were being made until a definitive statement today.

Michael Kimberley, Lotus Car chairman, blamed "world-wide economic factors" and the severe recession that had seriously affected the American market. This was despite the success of the new Lotus Elan in Britain and abroad.

The downturn in the American car market has also hit two German companies, Porsche, the luxury car maker, and Continental, the tyre manu-

facturer, have announced redundancies at their North American operations (Wolf-gang Münchau writes).

Porsche yesterday laid off 77 of a total of 339 workers, after sales dropped 51.6 per cent to 2,844 cars in the first seven months. Other European luxury car makers face similar problems. At Jaguar, the decline is 52.3 per cent, at Audi the drop is 44.5 per cent, while Mercedes-Benz was able to limit the damage with sales down by 22.1 per cent.

Continental will incur a loss this year, after a decision announced on Friday to close down a Canadian tyre plant with the loss of 820 jobs. Citroën, the French car group, will cut 155 head office staff at Neuilly, near Paris. This comes in addition to 1,800 job losses last week at a car plant in Rennes, western France.



Michael Kimberley: had times despite the Elan's success

## Brent Walker quashes rumours

By GILLIAN BOWDITCH

BRENT Walker moved quickly yesterday to quash rumours that holders of £102 million of convertible bonds were planning to withdraw their support from the company. The bondholders' backing is crucial to the refinancing of the troubled leisure group, which is dependent on the support of its 47 bankers.

Brent Walker is optimistic that it can achieve the "final and full approval" of the bondholders within the next few weeks. The bondholders are believed to have known in advance about Friday's restatement of the group's interim profits, which led to £200 million being wiped from the assets of the group. Brent Walker stressed that the restatement of the profit/loss did not affect the refinancing.

Brent Walker has put a proposal to bondholders, which includes them waiving any rights to take legal action against

the company. In return, they have asked for enhanced security but this has proved impossible to meet as secured creditors, mainly banks, are unwilling to relinquish any of their rights.

About 90 per cent of the bonds are in the hands of a few institutions and individuals. These include Hambros Bank, Loarho, Michael Smurfit, the Irish businessman, and George Walker, the former chairman of Brent Walker who is fighting to maintain his non-executive directorship.

Next week, the group's annual report is published. The annual general meeting is expected at the beginning of October. Assuming the bondholders approve the refinancing package and the banks remain in agreement, shareholders could be asked to vote on the refinancing by late October.

The serious fraud office is investigating four main areas, including allegations

of a forged letter to Brent Walker from Walker Power, the joint venture between Brent Walker and Power Corporation, the Irish property group. The SFO is believed to be looking into the restatement of the interim profits, the group's relationship with Walker Power and various Brent Walker property deals.

While Brent Walker is attempting to prevent unrest among the group's bankers and bondholders, it faces revolt from within. The workforce of Camerons Brewery in Hartlepool, Cleveland, is staging a month-long protest over the future of the brewery. A vigil will be maintained by the workers outside Brent's London office from tomorrow. The workers want Camerons sold to a management team along with the majority of the group's 200 pubs. Brent has offered to sell the brewery to the MBO, but Camerons says it is only willing to sell 100 pubs.

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Typical Example: joint borrowers, both over 25, with an estimated mortgage of £25,000 on a property valued at £50,000, would save 25 years, repayments, pending completion on 30 September 1991, and a basic rate of 10.75% on each of the first 36 months, with interest at 10.75% APR 12.75% thereafter. Monthly repayments of £271.39 with interest payable, monthly 11.50% (10% 12.75%). Total cost of credit £23,516.36 assuming completion on 30 September 1991, calculated to include £250 application fee, £177.25 legal fees, 300 monthly underwritten premiums of £45.43. Loans subject to status, type and value of property. Some of the products advertised here are not regulated by the Financial Services Act 1986 and the value of the property will be the responsibility of the borrower. Please contact your broker for full details. Your home is at risk if you do not keep up repayments on a mortgage or other loan secured on it.



## Japanese seek to repair integrity

Tokyo THE Japanese ministry of finance (MoF) has drawn up a five-point plan to help ensure the integrity of Japan's securities markets, recently damaged by a series of brokerage and banking scandals, Ryutaro Hashimoto, the finance minister, said.

The programme will help improve the transparency of the market; impose stiffer penalties; reinforce inspection and supervisory systems; ensure the principle of investor self-responsibility; and review administrative regulations.

Mr Hashimoto said while there were increasing demands for those investors who were improperly compensated for investment losses by brokerages to return the funds, he had no authority to make them do this.

Mr Hashimoto said a system that could oversee both the securities and banking markets was necessary because the two were increasingly interwoven.

The finance minister is also said to have pledged tighter controls on non-bank financial institutions. Some leading Japanese commercial banks have said their employees issued false deposit certificates to clients who used them as collateral to borrow money from other sources, mainly non-bank financial institutions.

Nomura Securities is suspected of aiding an organised crime leader by manipulating stock prices.

Nobuhiko Matsuno, of the finance ministry, claimed before a lower house committee that the main Nomura brokerage had intentionally driven up share prices of Tokyu, a railway company, after Sumitomo Iishi, a customer and former crime syndicate head, had bought shares. Setsuya Tabuchi, Nomura's former chairman, told the same committee last week that his firm had not manipulated prices. Investment loss compensation made to brokers' clients could constitute an unfair trading practice, Setsuo Umezawa, Fair Trade Commission chairman, said. He is waiting for the MoF inquiry before deciding on any action. (Reuters)



Pipped at the post: Geoffrey Maitland Smith, of Sears, lost the battle for Next's mail order business

## Mail order firms look for continental help to lift sales

By Gillian Bowditch

BRITISH retailers, long seen as among the most innovative and sophisticated in the world, are looking to their continental cousins to reverse the decline in mail order shopping in the United Kingdom.

A report by Verdict, the market research group, says the continental mail order groups will act as the catalyst to greater innovation in the sector. Otto Versand, the German group, bought Grattan, Next's mail order business, in April, after a tough battle with Sears, where Geoffrey Maitland Smith, the chairman, was keen to merge Grattan with Freemans, his mail order business. Empire Stores fell to La Redoute, the French group, a month later.

Close to one-fifth of the British mail order market is in continental hands, and if Quelle, the German group, were to buy Littlewoods mail order business, as speculation



suggests, this figure would rise to more than 40 per cent.

Britain's mail order market, worth £3.9 billion last year, has seen no growth for the past two years. In volume terms, there has been a 7 per cent decline in sales since 1988. In 1987, home shopping accounted for 3.42 per cent of all retail sales. Last year, that fell to 3.06 per cent.

The old-fashioned system of selling through agents still accounts for 80 per cent of the business of mail order groups. The only growth in the mar-

ket, according to Verdict, has come from direct catalogue sales, with Next Directory and N Brown doing best.

Verdict says that the agency catalogues are caught up in a vicious circle of plundering market share from each other rather than generating any real growth. This is unlikely to be resolved unless some far-reaching changes are made to the way agency terms are structured. Co-operation between the mail order houses would be necessary to do this. The report says agent

productivity is falling and the commission structure is outdated. The preponderance of dual agents, people operating for more than one catalogue, has also hit productivity.

While the agency system is here to stay, Verdict believes the main opportunities lie in the direct market, where N Brown and Next Directory have been pioneers, attracting customers outside the traditional mail order market. The Europeans, it says, are best placed to exploit this market.

The three main areas the continental groups are likely to address, in their British companies, are systems, recruitment and product offer. The continental businesses are more advanced in direct marketing techniques than their UK counterparts, such as Great Universal Stores and Freemans, part of Sears. According to Verdict, it is Otto and La Redoute that are likely to open up the British home shopping to a wider audience.

## Budge sets sights on reopening Monktonhall

By Ross Tieman, Industrial Correspondent

BUDGE Mining, one of Britain's largest private mining companies, is among at least five groups that have expressed an interest in reopening the mothballed Monktonhall Colliery near Edinburgh.

Budge has made preliminary approaches to Scottish Power, the generating and supply company, which would be the most likely customer for any coal produced at Monktonhall. Scottish Power says it will talk to all groups interested in resuming production from the pit.

British Coal Corporation (BCC) decided to invite private companies to reopen Monktonhall as a licensed mine last month. Private mining groups have frequently taken an interest in acquiring redundant BCC pits, but Monktonhall is the first to be offered to them. The mine has been maintained by BCC since production ceased in 1987.

Wardell Armstrong, a Staffordshire firm of consultants, has been appointed to prepare a prospectus and to evaluate any bids received.

Although Monktonhall lost money during its last year in operation, Richard Budge, managing director of Budge Mining, believes private operators could cut the cost of BCC deep mine operations by a fifth.

Mr Budge said the main challenge faced by private

groups seeking to reopen Monktonhall would be to find a market for its output. British Coal has a five-year contract to supply Scottish Power with most of its needs.

Scottish Power has spare coal-fired generating capacity, but its ability to export surplus electricity to England and Wales is limited by capacity constraints on the interconnector linking the Scottish high voltage distribution system with the National Grid south of the border. Additional capacity will not be available for several years.

Scottish coal, however, has a sulphur content of less than 1 per cent, the lowest of any coal mined in Britain. It may, therefore, be able to command a premium price after 1994, when National Power and PowerGen, the two main generating companies in England and Wales, are expected to increase consumption of low sulphur coal in order to comply with tougher controls on emissions.

Budge Mining operates Blenkinsop Colliery in Cumbria, Britain's largest private coalmine, which employs less than 100 men and produces 130,000 tonnes of coal a year. Substantially more miners would be required to reopen Monktonhall, but ministers have indicated they would be prepared to seek a change in the law that limits numbers employed underground by private mines to 150.

## US rules on hi-tech exports relaxed

By Our Business Staff

HIGH-technology exports to the Soviet Union are expected to increase rapidly, after the American commerce department agreed to relax regulations that limit strategic technology exports to the USSR.

The revision of the rules followed a decision by the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls (Cocom) in May, to restrict controls to a reduced core group of products in view of the changing political situation in the Soviet Union.

The commerce department said that the new regulations would eliminate about 25 per cent of the controls on computer sales and 60 per cent of the controls on sensors and lasers. Restrictions on the export of aircraft technology know-how have also been relaxed.

The change in rules is an important step for the Soviet Union to acquire Western technologies to update its technology infrastructure. The commerce department claimed the new rules would still protect American security interests.

After earlier relaxations in the restrictions, American computer sales to the Soviet Union increased from \$1.92 million in 1987 to \$92.4 million last year. With the new relaxations and the expected acceleration in the Soviet economic reform process, sales are expected to rise even further.

## Holmes to press on with plan

By Martin Barrow

HOLMES Protection, the American security and alarm company whose shares trade in London, says refinancing proposals will be put before shareholders on September 24, even though a dissident investor group claims to speak for almost 50 per cent of the votes.

Tom Mayer, the chairman appointed by institutional shareholders less than a year ago, is confident he can win a

vote in favour of the restructuring of the highly geared company, which has defaulted on interest payments.

Shareholders will be asked to approve proposals that would allow the repayment of \$66 million of debt. These include the sale of all operations outside New York and conversion of \$15 million of debt into equity held by the

leaders, giving them 33 per cent of the enlarged equity base.

Dissident shareholders led by Eric Kohn, a financier based in London, hold 27 per cent of the shares and claim to speak for another 23 per cent. They seek to block the refinancing and retain a larger part of the business, appointing Sir Ian MacGregor as chairman.

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With the party conference season nearing, and the economy no longer providing the drama it did when plunging into recession, City economists' thoughts are returning to the European exchange-rate mechanism, Sterling's entry to the ERM, so fulsomely praised in the latest survey from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, comes up for its first anniversary next month. The undeniable success that Norman Lamont, the Chancellor, has had in bringing down interest rates since last October has silenced many a critic.

Yet, for all the authoritative, independent support for its recovery-by-end-year scenario, the government is sorely aware that its scope for reducing interest rates before the next election will be very limited. Treasury confidence in economic recovery, however loudly trumpeted, can never be as persuasive as tangible improvement in the electorate's personal finances. An added concern will be that the pound has started to show signs of nervousness on the foreign

# Thoughts turn to narrow bands

## ECONOMIC VIEW

COLIN NARBROUGH

exchange markets, possibly reflecting doubts about the government's ability to keep its anti-inflationary nerve right up to voting day.

There is a risk that failure to move soon to the narrow 2.25 per cent fluctuation bands, even though the pound has effectively been held within them since ERM entry, could be seen as backsliding over inflation, with the government wanting to retain maximum interest rate flexibility by sticking to the roomy 6 per cent bands. This perception could prompt downward pressure on the pound and remove any hope of interest rate cuts, however desirable politically.

So when should the Chancellor act? The Conservative party conference would offer a natural platform for announcing Britain's entry to the premier division of the European Monetary System. Of course, Mr Lamont might want to withhold the move until his Mansion

House speech in late October, to signal to the markets that his timing is driven by prudence rather than political convenience.

A low-inflation Britain at the heart of the ERM would certainly improve the government's chances of extracting what it wants from the inter-governmental conference on European monetary union in December. All European Community governments, not least our own, agree that economic convergence is necessary before exchange rates can be fixed irrevocably between the member currencies.

The seven nominal convergence indicators proposed by the European Commission in July, comprising the private consump-

tion deflator, unit labour costs, budget balances, government debt, current account balances, and national savings, have been subjected to close scrutiny by Nomura Research Institute. It has asked the basic question whether the convergence of such economic variables more directly responsible for price and exchange-rate stability are warranted. Interestingly, the conclusion is that emphasis on these indicators as a precondition for monetary union is exaggerated.

Where annual price inflation is concerned, the countries on the narrow ERM bands have already achieved convergence, with an average deviation from the minimum of 0.7 per cent.

Though this spread is greater than last year, it constitutes effective stability. Britain, Spain and Italy should be in a position to join this group soon. That would leave Greece and Portugal, whose medium divergence from the lowest inflation rate is 12.8 per cent, well out of reach of the best. This is seen as the inevitable result of the difference in price levels, which reflect an overvaluation of the mark against all EMS currencies, except the Danish krone.

Price levels do not have to be equal in a monetary union. As Germany will not countenance devaluation, it would appear that the Community's southern margin is condemned to higher inflation to achieve price levels close to Germany.

Less progress can be identified in achieving convergence in unit labour costs. Average divergence from the lowest is 3.1 per cent among the narrow ERM band members. The most rapid growth

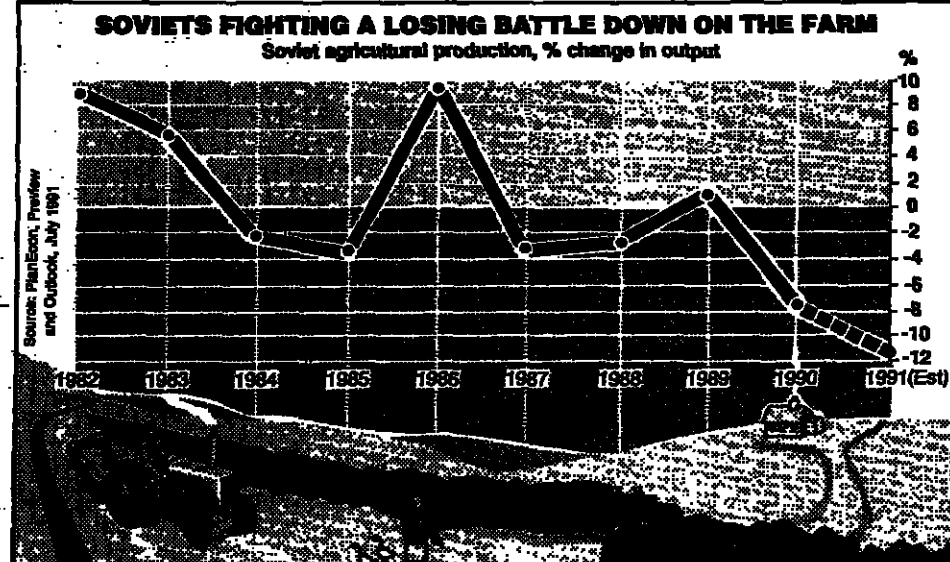
in unit labour costs is to be found in Greece and Portugal, a function of the low level of labour costs there. As the standard of living in these countries moves towards the Community average, this excess cost growth will slow.

The Nomura study is dismissive of the current account and national savings measures as useful indicators of convergence, seeing no threat from them to the key goals of price and exchange-rate stability. On most of the commission criteria, the study's verdict is that the narrow band countries are ready for immediate monetary union, with others including Britain joining soon after.

In the fiscal indicators, however, the conclusion is that some degree of convergence is desirable to prevent governments with high debts putting pressure on the proposed European central bank to place less emphasis to price stability. Our government has made much of reducing the national debt. But having fiscal targets set for it will mean another economic lever snatched from its grasp.

# Passing round the Cap to aid Soviet Union

Farm reforms are essential to lessen dependence on food from the West



WHEN John Mitchell, chairman of ICI East Europe, awoke on Monday, August 19, the day of the Soviet coup, his first thought was of several million pounds that ICI was due to receive from its Soviet business partners. He promptly telephoned Vnesheconombank, the foreign trade bank in Moscow, and demanded immediate payment.

An embarrassed official agreed readily, as if to reassure his western business partners that the Soviet Union's reliability in financial matters was unaffected by political events, however serious. The cash arrived in London that day. Rarely has a demand for Soviet money been met with such speed - at least in recent years.

now the top item of the six-point aid plan drawn up by President George Bush and John Major at their meeting in America, last week.

For ICI and its competitors, the Soviet Union could prove a vast untapped market, with the potential for massive revenues. Despite the increased optimism after the coup, there is uncertainty about the future of the Soviet economy in general and the agricultural system in particular.

Last week, ICI announced an experimental initiative that could emerge as a partial model for Soviet farm reform. Under this deal, ICI will provide agronomy know-how to a 300-strong Ukrainian farming collective, to help increase yields. The extra yield will be sold for hard currency, which will be used to import equipment and chemicals to improve yields further. The aim is to build a virtuous circle for investment.

The deal has some theoretical attractions, not least because of the hard currency element. For this type of deal to represent a model solution in a wider sense, however, currency convertibility would be pre-requisite, to ensure sufficient interest by western companies and generate enough hard currency income to allow farms to import equipment. This example shows that macroeconomic reform is an essential precursor to reform of other markets, including agriculture.

There are growing calls in the Soviet Union for a system based on the European Community. Such a system would be compatible with national sovereignty, free trade, a currency union, or perhaps some Slavic equivalent of an exchange-rate mechanism and, perhaps, an eastern version of the common agricultural policy (Cap). Some might shiver at the prospect of exporting the Cap, which is seen as expensive and wasteful.

The Cap has, however, succeeded in two respects: it has stabilised the income of farmers and secured abundant food supplies. The latter could have short-term attractions for the Soviet republics.

In the short run, there will be limits to the degree the Soviet agricultural system can be converted to genuine free-market principles.

Alan Smith, an economist at the School of Slavonic and East European Studies in London, gave warning of the impact inflation would have on the supply of agricultural goods. He said: "If you have



Mitchell: demanded cash

ICI is Britain's largest exporter to the Soviet Union. Last year, it traded goods and services worth £100 million with the country. Most of the trade is in agricultural products, such as fertilisers, which help improve farm yields.

Of the many weaknesses in the Soviet economy, there is, perhaps, none greater than the agriculture system. This applies in a wider sense because the problems do not only concern the efficiency of the farms, but also the distribution system. As the table shows, Soviet agricultural output is forecast to fall 12 per cent this year, based on Western estimates of gross national product.

Soviet agriculture is at the heart of microeconomic reform. Last year, the Soviet Union had a record wheat crop but this did not help fill the food shelves in Leningrad, whose citizens suffered the embarrassment of depending on western food aid throughout the winter.

This year, the crop is expected to be worse and emergency food aid for the winter is

# High oil output is worry for Opec

OIL output by members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries has shot to a 17-month high, complicating the cartel's task of setting quotas in the crucial final quarter of the year.

Several Opec nations are believed to be producing in excess of their existing quotas, lifting the organisation's output from 23.42 million barrels per day in July to 23.69 million bpd in August.

Opec's formal production target for the third quarter, excluding Iraq and Kuwait, is just 22.3 million bpd. But the 11 members party to the agreement have averaged 22.97 million bpd this quarter, encouraged to exceed agreed quotas by strong demand from America and northwest Europe as winter stock-building begins, and by relatively high oil prices.

A small recovery in production in Kuwait and a steady 350,000 bpd from Iraq to satisfy domestic demand has hoisted total output to its highest level since March 1990, when 24 million bpd were produced.

The output figures, based on a monthly survey by Reuters, suggest that fears of higher oil prices this winter, because of a tight balance between supply and demand, may be overdone. Opec calculates that the call on oil will rise to 23.7 million bpd during the winter.

Opec next meets on September 24 in Geneva to set fourth-quarter quotas intended to support the price of oil at about \$21, against the current price of \$20.44 per barrel of the benchmark October Brent crude.

Saudi Arabia, which produces 8.4 million bpd, has indicated it will seek an 8.5 million bpd share of output, increased supplies from Iraq, pending approval from the United Nations, and Kuwait must also be taken into account.

Oil prices rose sharply in Europe in response to the abortive coup in Moscow, underlining the importance of crude from the Soviet Union, the world's largest producer. Despite expectations of a further decline in Soviet output, exports of about 2.4 million bpd are likely to be met in full as domestic demand declines.

MARTIN BARROW

# Bonds deserve the next dance

prices of EC members. Inevitably, the countries that start off with high inflation have to compensate with low real growth - often a recession.

Subsequently, of course, the emergence of spare capacity among these members causes their rates of inflation to abate and real growth to resume. But, as long as money policy stays sensible (which is almost the same as saying as long as the decision-making process is left in the hands of the Bundesbank), real growth will not rise to a pace that reignites inflation.

How quickly ERM membership induces convergent price and cost structures is largely a function of conditions in the country that is joining.

A relatively low starting exchange rate delays the process. For a while, competitively priced exports and uncompetitively priced imports keep growth brisk. Inflation continues unchecked until the "real exchange rate" has been lifted to its equilibrium level. It is only thereafter that the external side of the economy is undermined, growth becomes subnormal, and inflation is curtailed.

Britain, of course, is well into its recessionary stage and the fascinating question now is how quickly lower levels of demand will enforce pricing

discipline on unions and managements.

For a while, it looked as if intransigence on both sides would make the process protracted and the slide in GNP substantial. The latest indicators are more encouraging. Pay settlements (partly thanks to Lord Hanson) have moderated rapidly and productivity is picking up smartly. It is not impossible that the "underlying" rate of inflation will be down to 3½ per cent by year-end. By the close of 1992, it could be equal to (or possibly below) the EC norm.

The only threat to Britain achieving this "inflation miracle" comes either from sterling being withdrawn from the ERM or the Bundesbank going down with the old English disease. If neither of these is thought to be very probable, the inflation projection is one that can be held fairly confidently. The implication for gilt prices is straightforward.

Real yields on long gilts (measured with reference to producer prices) have been steady at about 5 per cent throughout the second half of the Eighties and into the Nineties as well.

That raises the prospect of long bond yields running at 7 per cent 18 months hence. They could be significantly lower if sub-par growth throughout the period reduces the returns required by investors (what is almost certain is that dull economic growth will depress what competitor instruments, such as equities and property, can offer).

In any event, we are looking at fairly spectacular gilt returns. The past 12 months have generated about 25 per cent; the next 12 could bring something much better.

ROGER NIGHTINGALE  
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# 'Dead cat' indicator

ACCORDING to the veterinary surgeon who looks after the two pet labradors owned by Richard Lawson, chairman of Greenwell Montagu, the recession ended three weeks ago. That was when Lawson's wife took the two canines to his surgery for their inoculations. The vet, who had apparently been suffering from a downturn in business of late, in common with the rest of British industry, told her that that week he had been inundated with cats, dogs and budgerigars, all requiring injections or minor medical attention. He concluded that that meant the recession had finally come to an end. Lawson, clearly impressed by this indicator, promptly informed his staff. Somewhat sceptical, his loyal workers expressed their concern that the upturn in the veterinary surgeon's turnover might be nothing more than a "dead cat bounce". The City Diary is keen to hear of other such bottom-of-the-cycle indicators.

# THE TIMES CITY DIARY

ors, with the occasional bottle of Krug Grande Cuvée champagne being awarded for particularly amusing ones. Since the prime minister has predicted that the recession will end this year, we will draw this little contest to a close on New Year's Eve. Meanwhile, the first bottle is on its way to Lawson.

water, however, he got wind of the fact that the Russian team had been stranded, penniless, in New York as a consequence of the failed coup attempt. Putting his corporate finance skills to good use, Clegg and seven fellow members of "The Oxford Geezers", managed to persuade Pan Am to fly the team to Miami - courtesy of Geezers member Ed Tripple, the son of Pan Am's founder, and Beefeater Gin, the Allied-Lyons subsidiary, which sponsors the boat race.

Second best  
THE runners-up in the 1991 Rugby World Cup will, if present market differentials remain as they are, end up marginally better off than members of the winning team. According to Johnson Matthey's precious metals division, it has been given the task of striking £30,000 worth of medals for the tournament, with the Rugby World Cup

masoc on one side and the Webb Ellis trophy on the other. The winners will each receive medals in platinum, the runners up in 24-carat gold, and the third and fourth teams in silver, with each medal containing more than one troy ounce. What Johnson Matthey does not point out is that platinum was trading at \$335.50 an ounce on Friday, and gold at \$347.40.

Smurfit party  
MICHAEL Smurfit, one of the key bondholders in the Brent Walker affair, adopted a non-chalant air at his Monticarlo home last week. On the eve of a crucial board meeting on Friday, the self-made packaging king was welcoming guests to his Swedish wife Birgitta's 40th birthday party at the Monticarlo Sporting Club. The guests, Prince Albert of Monaco among them, tucked into Irish stew, smorgasbord and vintage champagne, before retiring to the Hotel de Paris where their host had taken 100 rooms.

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# An English revolution in the East

As they adopt Western values, East Europeans are ditching Russian in favour of English. David Tytler reports

The collapse of Communism in Eastern Europe has led to an unprecedented demand for English language teachers. According to a report written by the European Commission, this is likely to increase further over the next ten years. The report also says that cut-price English textbooks are urgently needed in Eastern Europe.

The report, on Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland, was compiled by the European Society for the Study of English. The society's secretary, Robert Clark, says: "In the emerging democracies of Eastern Europe there is a scramble to learn English - it has been estimated that there will be 30 million new speakers of English in Europe over the next decade. "It is evident that English has become the lingua franca of the world. People in Eastern Europe believe it will give them an economic advantage and access to the free world of careers, commerce and culture."

Dr Clark, of East Anglia university, says the greatest need is for new textbooks at a price Eastern Europeans can afford. In

Poland for example, an English professor would earn around £140 a month and one paperback costs £6. A book donation scheme for Eastern Europe, supported by a number of British publishers, is to be launched this month.

Neither students nor university departments can afford to buy books because Western prices are too high. Universities are also short of language laboratories, audio-visual aids and photocopyers and even where these exist often they cannot be used because of lack of funds or paper.

The EC report, which says that the fundamental problem is a "total lack of books for teaching and for research", recommends that in Britain tax relief on charitable donations could be extended to cover books given to a Central or Eastern European university. Help must also be given to modernise libraries, which could take up being almost 80 years out of date.

In Poland, English studies are in "dire straits", the report says. The 1991 library budget for the English department at one university is only £31 a year and not very much better in Warsaw and Cracow.



For Russian read English: Eastern Europeans are turning to English as a second language

Only donations from the British Council ensure that modern books and manuscripts are available at all. There is little equipment, inadequate libraries, and poor accommodation; 20 lecturers at one university share four desks in a room measuring 8ft by 12ft.

Of Poland's 126,000 students, only about 3 per cent study English as their main subject. About 300 have graduated every year since 1983. The country is short of 20,000 English teachers, most of them needed almost immediately.

In Czechoslovakia, Prague university is now receiving 800 applications from students to study English, compared with between 50 and 100 before 1989. All the students expect to find jobs either in teaching, translating, interpreting, business or tourism. In Hungary, English studies were banned in universities in 1959 but are now being taught in Budapest and other main towns.

With the end of Soviet domination, undergraduate admissions are seven times higher than graduations in 1987 which are now running at 600 and rising by 25 per cent a year. In Budapest, there are 1,500 applications for 150 places. Few students choose to learn Russian. German is the second choice foreign language.

"The switch from Russian to English is making a large number of secondary school teachers of Russian superfluous and creating a chronic shortage of English teachers," the report says.

On present estimates, Hungary will require a further 15,000 teachers of English and German. About 6,000 teachers of Russian are being retrained but the report questions whether they will have the skills required in ten years. As English language teaching heads for fast growth in the old

Communist empire the news is not so good for the industry at home. For the first time in twenty years, self doubt has crept into English as a foreign language (EFL) teaching, which has enjoyed a long boom. There are now an estimated 800 schools bringing in 500,000 students and about £1 billion in foreign exchange. EFL is believed to be Britain's sixth largest source of invisible earnings.

The industry has long suffered from a bad press, generated by unregulated schools that cater for about one-third of the students.

This year, the Gulf war set back bookings, the increase in VAT has made the industry even less competitive and the recession is making the customer investigate different ways of learning English. Jane Merrick, a director of the Region Group, says: "We are at the quality end so we haven't been as badly hit as some and yet we are fifteen per cent down on last year."

## A don's guide to pay

SALARIES paid to Britain's professors depend not just on the subject they teach but where they teach it, according to a survey of university pay carried out by the Association of University Teachers.

The average pay for a professor aged 50 was £34,000 at the University College of Swansea, for example, but only £31,000 at Bradford. A maths or science professor at Birmingham was paid an average £5,000 more than the

rates at London, Bristol, Hull or St Andrews.

The survey showed that the average salary for non-clinical professors was £32,120 and £31,800 for senior staff. All full-time, non-clinical professors and senior staff who took part in the survey earned more than £27,013, which is the national minimum salary, with the majority of leading staff earning from £30,000 to £35,000. Only 1 per cent earned more than £40,000.

Salary	Medicine	Sciences	Engineering	Business	Arts
£36,000		Birmingham			
£35,000				Birmingham	Swansea
£34,000	Cardiff London Nottingham	E Anglia Leicester Newcastle Swansea	Cranfield Loughborough	Cardiff Reading	E Anglia
£33,000	Bristol Strathclyde	Dundee Glasgow Leeds Liverpool Nottingham Open Univ Oxford Reading Southampton Strathclyde UMIST	Birmingham Leeds Loughborough London Manchester Sheffield Strathclyde	Bristol Oxford Southampton Strathclyde Uster	Birmingham Warwick
£32,000	Leeds Manchester	Durham Heriot-Watt Imperial Manchester Sheffield Sussex Uster Warwick York	Cardiff Nottingham Southampton UMIST	Belfast Bradford Dundee E Anglia Exeter London Nottingham Oxford Warwick	Bristol Glasgow Leeds Oxford Reading Southampton
£31,000	Sheffield	Aberystwyth Belfast Bristol Cardiff Hull London St Andrews	Belfast Sheffield	Durham Essex Kent Open Univ Sheffield York	
£30,000	Glasgow		Bradford Bristol		Aberdeen Belfast Essex Kent Leicester London Manchester Nottingham Sussex

## Young explorers search for knowledge

Go to university and see the world. Timothy Martin discovers that our students are seeking knowledge in some exotic locations

WITH the long vacation in full swing, hundreds of university and polytechnic students are carrying out research and exploration projects abroad.

The Royal Geographical Society (RGS) has, for many years, played an important role in encouraging student research expeditions. This year it approved 84 expeditions as well as giving advice to 500 others through its Expedition Advisory Centre.

The research carried out by the teams covers a broad spectrum of subjects. Biological and geographical projects are the most popular, with the majority of studies

addressing environmental issues. Seven out of the eleven RGS-approved Oxford university expeditions are concerned with wildlife conservation, reflecting the growing popularity of this issue among students and sponsors. Other fields of research, such as medicine and anthropology, are also common. A Cambridge university expedition is researching the causes of cataracts in Pakistan while one from New-

castle university is studying agricultural societies in Nigeria.

Participation in expeditions offers students a valuable alternative to the work experience that many of their contemporaries take on during the three months of the long vacation. Apart from the

enjoyment of working and travelling in exotic places, there is an obvious educational benefit which is attractive to employers.

Although the research carried out is often directly related to the subject of a student's degree course, he or she does not receive

any credit for it, unless the results can be used for a project or dissertation. However, an expedition may spark a lifelong interest in a subject in a way that a degree course often cannot.

Shane Winsor, from the RGS Expedition Advisory Centre, esti-

mates that one in ten expedition members eventually pursue a career directly related to their expedition experience.

More than £1 million is raised to fund student expeditions each year, and individual expeditions often raise £10,000, or more. The money comes from a variety of sources, most coming from charitable trusts and business sponsorship. Securing the money is, perhaps, the most difficult part of

the expedition process and there is much competition.

Once abroad, however, the amount of useful data that can be obtained in a couple of months is limited. More important is the contribution of sponsors to training people, and whether the expedition members end up as scientists, teachers, or businessmen is unimportant, since they all carry with them the awareness of other countries and environments, and the enthusiasm for exploration that expeditions so effectively generate.

● The author is chairman of Oxford University Exploration Club

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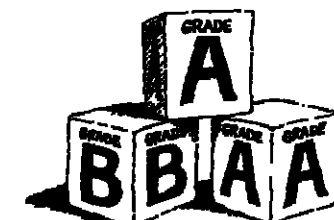


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سكنا من الالجل



# The corporate class of '91

As six more city technology colleges open, Anne Woodham examines the new limits of sponsored education

How deep can hard-nosed business interests push into the rarefied realms of education? ADT College in Putney, London, one of six city technology colleges (CTCs) opening this week, has boldly gone where no one has gone before.

The name, for a start. Although it is a state school, the college bears the name of ADT, its biggest sponsor. ADT, already familiar thanks to the London Marathon, deals in electronic security protection and vehicle auctions. But at least one parent whose child will be among the 310 new students sporting the royal blue and grey uniform on Wednesday has reservations about the same logo stitched on the blazer pocket and splashed across the sports shirt.

The discreet display of a benefactor's name is one thing, but, as one mother commented: "It's like sending your kid off to school wrapped in a Tesco bag."

Eighty per cent of the £11.32 million costs were met by the government. ADT invested £1.75 million. Of the other sponsors, Unisys, the computer manufacturer, contributed £420,000 of technology. The initial ratio of one personal computer between two children will be the highest in the country.

Tarmac, the construction group, redeveloped the site, which was once a girls' comprehensive school and purchased from the Tory-controlled borough of Wandsworth. Sony has supplied a state-of-the-art language laboratory that enables the progress of 80 children to be monitored at once. British Gas has kitted out the food technology laboratory, and EFM has installed the science laboratories. All for free.

In return, ADT College has formed a trading company to market these brand-names. Training and advice to commerce, industry and other educational



Company image: one mother says the ADT logo uniform makes her feel she is sending her child to school "wrapped in a Tesco bag"

establishments will be offered - at a price. "We're not bashful about selling ourselves," says Richard Painter, the chief executive.

Business principles govern the ethos of the school. There is no head teacher; that role is divided between Mr Painter, a former ADT public services manager, and Joseph McInerney, the managing director (academic resources) and previously deputy head of Whitefield comprehensive school, Barnet, north London. This enables Mr McInerney to concentrate on educational matters, a freedom that other head teachers struggling with managerial problems would envy.

Teaching staff are organised in five directorates, with some unexpected subject groupings. History, religious education and mathematics fall within the Enterprise and World Resources Directorate; English and physical education are joined together as Personal and Social Development.

School hours follow those of the adult working day, beginning at 8.30am and finishing at 5pm: heaven-sent for working parents, but can children as young as 11 slave over a hot desk for eight hours at a stretch? The answer is New Horizons, the college's "enrichment programme": activities

from 4pm that range from astronomy to running a business. Pupils are drawn from a wide catchment area, well beyond Wandsworth's borders, and this term's initial intake of 11 and 12-year-olds was heavily oversubscribed, Mr Painter says.

"Would this child benefit from a technologically rich educational experience?" was the key question at the selection interview, where parents' attitudes, as well as those of the children, were given the once over. "We get a feel for those who will succeed in our environment," Mr Painter says.

CTCs opening this week: London: Bacon's, Bermondsey; Hatcham, New Cross; the Brit School for Performing Arts and Technology, Croydon; ADT College, Putney; Corby: Brooke Telford; the Thomas Telford School

CTCs already open: London: Harris, Norwood; Birmingham: Kingshurst; Bradford: Dixons; Dartford: Leigh; Gateshead: Emmanuel College; Middlesbrough: Macmillan College; Nottingham: Djanogly

ment," Mr Painter says. Technological potential is extended to the music tech centre, which allows a class of 25 to use the piano keyboard simultaneously, while in English, young poets can video images to illustrate their work. Camcorders will capture dance, drama and sporting performances for analysis.

The considerable commitment demanded of parents and children is formalised in what approaches a business contract. Parents must undertake that they intend their child to remain in education until aged 18, not necessarily at ADT College.

However, the five-term year - eight weeks of school interspersed with two-week breaks and four weeks' holiday in summer to avoid tedium - could cause friction in some households, especially those with children at other schools with other holidays.

The corporate image at ADT begins in the reception area, with blue carpeting, leather furniture and glossy brochures.

Equally high standards are expected of the children's behaviour and appearance. Trainers worn with school uniform, for instance, are available, but one mother says that outfitting her son has cost her

more than her neighbour spent on a public school uniform.

"The watchword is self-discipline," Mr McInerney says. "We're training them for the adult world, and so we will treat them like adults." The college restaurant (not cafeteria) opens at 7.30am for breakfast, snacks and meals, and will be available all day to students, staff and parents. Pupils will pay by smart card, demonstrating the advantages and disadvantages of credit cards.

Mr McInerney says: "This notion of pursuing excellence has switched on teachers and staff, and also parents. There's a breath of fresh air in the place. It's a 'can do' environment." Not everyone is convinced.

A mother whose child was offered a place, but decided to send him elsewhere, was uneasy with the high-profile business philosophy. "I didn't like the line that technology was so all-important."

Jacqui Jones, whose 11-year-old daughter, Carla, starts at ADT College this week is reserving judgment. "If they bring off what they promised us, it will be the most exciting thing in education for a long time," she says.

## Bright and early start

MORE bright children will be doing their GCSEs a year earlier in order to give them more time to prepare for A levels and university, believes Geoffrey Parker, high master of Manchester Grammar School.

Mr Parker, this year's chairman of the Headmaster's Conference, which represents 230 of the country's leading independent schools, says that the GCSE had brought many benefits. Average and below average pupils had certainly benefited from the changes, but he believes there is a danger that the GCSE is letting down the most able pupils.

He says that many bright students "sometimes think they have put in a lot of work for a minimal return with too many trivial questions, which makes them wonder why they are doing it".

In some subjects, such as the three sciences and maths, pupils were taken beyond GCSE courses so that they would be able to cope with the demands of A-levels. A GCSE course was often considered insufficient preparation.

Manchester grammar now intends to let pupils sit the GCSE a year early so that French students can be given an extra year's teaching before moving on to A-levels.

## Age no barrier

WOMEN who want to return to school will be able to join the sixth form of Mulberry school for girls, Tower Hamlets, east London, on either full or part-time courses. In addition to two-year A and AS level courses in subjects such as economics, Bengali and sociology, there will be one-year GCSE courses together with a variety of vocational courses.

Pat Firkins, of Chipping Norton, is one example of what can be achieved. Miss Firkins, aged 69 and a retired history teacher, has just been awarded an A grade in French A-level after a year's study at Chipping Norton School.

## Satellite schools

SATELLITE weather reports and foreign language programmes will soon be available in secondary schools throughout Wales under a £600,000

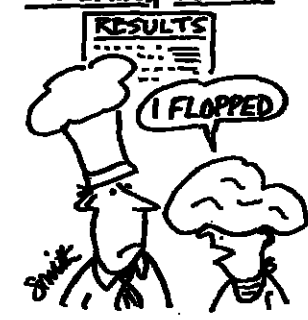
contract signed by British Aerospace and David Hunt, the Welsh secretary. Schools will be asked to choose between the two systems.

The weather system will allow pupils to receive reports from many parts of Europe, while the telecommunication package will give access to several satellites broadcasting programmes in foreign languages. A research team from the University College of North Wales, Bangor, has been commissioned to investigate the use of satellite technology in the teaching of modern foreign languages. The two-year project is supported by a £100,000 grant from the Welsh Office.

## A new menu

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## Policy switch

CHALVEDON in Essex has become the first grant-maintained school to be allowed to change its admissions policy following the decision by Kenneth Clarke, the education secretary, to relax original regulations that did not allow any changes for five years. The school was to have lost its sixth form.

"There has been a significant improvement in their A-level results this year and an unexpected pressure on the places available at the local tertiary college," says the headmaster. "These new factors make it sensible for Chalvedon to retain its sixth form," says Tim Eggar, the education minister.

DAVID TYTLER

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# Morceli destroys his rivals and Ondieki runs solo

From DAVID MILLER  
IN TOKYO



FOR ten years, from 1977, Britain dominated the 1,500 metres. That is now no more than history. This is the era of the African middle-distance runner, north and south of the Sahara, and the ease with which the favourites, Noureddine Morceli, of Algeria, and then Yohes Ondieki, of Kenya, won the 1,500 and 5,000 metres finals of the world championships was wider even than expected.

Peter Elliott might have made the 1,500 a race, yet who knows? Morceli took three seconds off Bill's championship record of 1987 in Rome.

Each of the winners had some two seconds to spare. Morceli's victory preventing a Kenyan clean sweep from 800 to 10,000 including the steeplechase. The daunting aspect for any challenger for the Olympic 1,500 crown next year is that Morceli and yesterday's silver medal winner, Wilfred Kirochi, are aged only 21. Ondieki, on the other hand, twelfth in the Seoul Olympics and ninth when he fell last year in the Commonwealth Games final, is 30.

A rider to Morceli's triumph, a possibility mentioned in his preview by my colleague, David Powell, was the victory in the women's 1,500 by Hassiba Boulmerka, of Algeria: the first time in the history of Olympic Games or world championships that the same nation has taken both titles.

With African women claiming a total of seven places among the first 12 in the

1,500, 3,000 and 10,000, an African threat to Western women's middle-distance domination may also be on hand, not to mention that by China.

There was little if any threat to Morceli or Ondieki. "I am not very tired," Morceli, almost casually, said afterwards, "because I am quite used to running fast." His new championship record of 3min 32.84sec may have been three tenths of a second outside Coe's Olympic record of seven years ago and more than three seconds outside Aouita's world record, but it was too much for a field including Jens-Peter Herold, European champion and Olympic bronze medal winner, Gennaro Di Napoli, the European runner-up, and Said Aouita himself, now 31.

It was said - as with Steve Cram, eliminated in the semi-final - to see Aouita such an irrelevance in the final reckoning. Recovering from early-season injury, he tagged along at the back for two laps, then moved up to be second at the bell, ahead of Herold and Kirochi: a momentary excitement that deceived the crowd and maybe him too. Down the final back straight, they went streaming past him.

David Kiber, the Kenyan national champion, had made the early running, tracked by Morceli, Kirochi and Herold.

Morceli accelerated smoothly to the front by the bell, kicked round the penultimate bend and drew steadily further ahead. He ran the last lap in 51.54sec, blowing kisses Over-style over the last 20 metres. What might he do at 800 metres? It seems likely that he will make an attempt in Cologne in two weeks' time in the grand prix.

Herold, with the bronze his, suffered a touch of the McKean's, stopped running in the last four strides and was passed by his compatriot, Hauke Fuhlbrügge on the line. The confident young Matthew Yates was a disappointing tenth.

Ondieki spent a lap of the 5,000 metres waiting to see what anybody else might do before winding it up from the front. His lead increased by a second or more every lap between the third and the eighth, with Ibrahim Boutayeb, of Morocco, the Seoul Olympics 10,000 metres winner, and the little-known Fita Bayes, of Ethiopia, the only distant challengers.

His 10,000 metres duel earlier in the week with Richard Chelimo, of Kenya, had sapped Khalid Skah, Boutayeb's more fancied colleague, and he finished sixth.

In the 1983 championship 5,000, Bulti, of Ethiopia, had been the first African, in seventh place; in 1987, apart from Aouita's gold, the best African was John Nguni, of Kenya, in twelfth place. Yesterday, Africa had five of the first ten. It is a changing athletics world.



Algerian double: Morceli wins the 1,500 metres following Boulmerka's example

FOOTBALL

# Williams executes exquisite chip to rock Bolder

By LOUISE TAYLOR

DERBY County owed yesterday's 2-0 win against Charlton Athletic at Upton Park to an exquisitely executed goal from Paul Williams, their England under-21 midfielder, followed by a second from Mick Harford, their one-time England centre forward, in injury time.

Sitting on a poor Charlton clearance, Williams lofted the ball over Bolder with a right-foot chip from the edge of the area in the 63rd minute. Harford rounded off an otherwise unimpressive affair by heading home Cross's centre.

Cambridge United have the look of a team that would jump through hoops of fire for their manager. The zeal which has swept John Beck's side from the fourth to the second division, where they now stand second with a 100 per cent record, was very much in evidence as Watford were brushed aside by 3-1 at Vicarage Road on Saturday.

On one of the hottest days of the year, Cambridge displayed a more quality about us this season. When we beat Swindon last week, people were raving about Glenn Hoddle's long passes from sweeper. Some of Colin Hailie's were just as good, but because he is a Cambridge player, people do not pick up on it.

David Speedie, late of Liverpool, scored his first goal for Blackburn Rovers at Ewood Park, but it proved too little too late against Ipswich Town, who lead the division thanks to efforts from Kwamena and Goddard.

Like Cambridge, and in marked contrast to Blackburn, Ipswich abstained from involvement in the transfer market this summer. Perhaps somebody should remind Rovers that money cannot always buy success.

CHARLTON ATHLETIC: R Bolder, D Fisher, S Mills, A Pasha, S Webster, S Gilling, R Lee, G Dyer, C Dyer, C Lewis, C Wain. DERBY COUNTY: M Taylor, M Sney, M Pash, G Wain, P Gae, M Harford, P Williams, T Mullen (pts: S Cross). Referee: G Wain.

# Huddersfield overcome the great entertainers

By KEITH BLACKMORE

ENTERTAINMENT is guaranteed wherever Brentford play this season. Their first four games, two in the third division and two in the Rumbelows Cup, produced 24 goals, and their fifth, against Huddersfield Town at Griffin Park on Saturday, featured another five.

Their 3-2 defeat, however, is unlikely to have their manager, Phil Holder, calling for more. When they were good, going forward, Brentford were very good; but when they were bad, they were awful.

Huddersfield were not so hot themselves. Had Blissett been wearing his shooting boots, they could have been past saving by the time a second-half surge gave them two goals in two minutes and, eventually, the three points. They had underachieved in the lead in the 26th minute, the referee judging that Evans had handled O'Regan's shot with his hand. O'Regan, Huddersfield's best player on the day, converted the penalty.

Evans, by then, Brentford should have been out of sight. Cadette, Godfrey, Peters and, culpably, Blissett, had all missed chances. As it was, they had to rely on a 25-yard free kick from their best player, Jones, to give them a goalkeeper on the stroke of half-time.

Blissett missed two more

## Men

**1,500 metres**  
Final  
1, N Morceli (Alg), 3:32.84 (championship record); 2, Said Aouita (Mar), 3:33.24; 3, H Fuhlbrügge (Ger), 3:35.24; 4, J P Herold (Ger), 3:35.24; 5, G Di Napoli (Ita), 3:35.24; 6, G Dyer (Eng), 3:35.24; 7, S Gilling (Eng), 3:35.24; 8, S Webster (Eng), 3:35.24; 9, S Mills (Eng), 3:35.24; 10, S Fisher (Eng), 3:35.24; 11, S Gilling (Eng), 3:35.24; 12, S Fisher (Eng), 3:35.24.

**5,000 metres**  
Final  
1, Y Ondieki (Ken), 15:44.55 (championship record); 2, Ibrahim Boutayeb (Mor), 15:44.55; 3, Said Aouita (Mar), 15:44.55; 4, Said Aouita (Mar), 15:44.55; 5, Said Aouita (Mar), 15:44.55; 6, Said Aouita (Mar), 15:44.55; 7, Said Aouita (Mar), 15:44.55; 8, Said Aouita (Mar), 15:44.55; 9, Said Aouita (Mar), 15:44.55; 10, Said Aouita (Mar), 15:44.55; 11, Said Aouita (Mar), 15:44.55; 12, Said Aouita (Mar), 15:44.55.

**Marathon**  
Final  
1, H Taniguchi (Jpn), 2:14:11 (championship record); 2, Said Aouita (Mar), 2:14:11; 3, Said Aouita (Mar), 2:14:11; 4, Said Aouita (Mar), 2:14:11; 5, Said Aouita (Mar), 2:14:11; 6, Said Aouita (Mar), 2:14:11; 7, Said Aouita (Mar), 2:14:11; 8, Said Aouita (Mar), 2:14:11; 9, Said Aouita (Mar), 2:14:11; 10, Said Aouita (Mar), 2:14:11; 11, Said Aouita (Mar), 2:14:11; 12, Said Aouita (Mar), 2:14:11.

**3,000 metres steeplechase**  
Final  
1, M Nigmatov (Uzb), 9:12.55; 2, P 1, M Nigmatov (Uzb), 9:12.55; 3, P 1, M Nigmatov (Uzb), 9:12.55; 4, P 1, M Nigmatov (Uzb), 9:12.55; 5, P 1, M Nigmatov (Uzb), 9:12.55; 6, P 1, M Nigmatov (Uzb), 9:12.55; 7, P 1, M Nigmatov (Uzb), 9:12.55; 8, P 1, M Nigmatov (Uzb), 9:12.55; 9, P 1, M Nigmatov (Uzb), 9:12.55; 10, P 1, M Nigmatov (Uzb), 9:12.55; 11, P 1, M Nigmatov (Uzb), 9:12.55; 12, P 1, M Nigmatov (Uzb), 9:12.55.

**4 x 100 metres relay**  
Final  
1, C Austin (US), 2:38.55 (championship record); 2, C Austin (US), 2:38.55; 3, C Austin (US), 2:38.55; 4, C Austin (US), 2:38.55; 5, C Austin (US), 2:38.55; 6, C Austin (US), 2:38.55; 7, C Austin (US), 2:38.55; 8, C Austin (US), 2:38.55; 9, C Austin (US), 2:38.55; 10, C Austin (US), 2:38.55; 11, C Austin (US), 2:38.55; 12, C Austin (US), 2:38.55.

## Women

**1,500 metres**  
Final  
1, A Boulmerka (Alg), 4:22.11 (championship record); 2, A Boulmerka (Alg), 4:22.11; 3, A Boulmerka (Alg), 4:22.11; 4, A Boulmerka (Alg), 4:22.11; 5, A Boulmerka (Alg), 4:22.11; 6, A Boulmerka (Alg), 4:22.11; 7, A Boulmerka (Alg), 4:22.11; 8, A Boulmerka (Alg), 4:22.11; 9, A Boulmerka (Alg), 4:22.11; 10, A Boulmerka (Alg), 4:22.11; 11, A Boulmerka (Alg), 4:22.11; 12, A Boulmerka (Alg), 4:22.11.

## Taniguchi brings joy for Japan

TOKYO - Hiroshi Taniguchi gave the best country its only gold medal when he won the world championship marathon yesterday (David Powell writes).

Had it been allowed to choose, Japan would have wanted the marathon to provide its gold. To the people here athletics is the marathon.

In 28 C heat and 73 per cent humidity, only those who knew their limitations survived. Nearly half the field did not: 24 out of 60 starters failed to finish.

The winning break came two miles from the finish, and nobody, not even the Olympic champion, Gelindo Bordin, could respond to the pressure applied by Taniguchi, aged 31, the winner of the 1987 London Marathon.

Taniguchi's time, 2hr 14min 57sec, was 29 seconds clear of the runner-up, Ahmed Salah, of Djibouti, who extended an impressive record with his second world-championship silver.

Steve Spence, of the United States, was third. He had come from 26th at halfway. "I realised the limitations of what I could do in the heat," Spence said. Britain's two athletes, Sam Carey and Dave Buzza, ran conservatively to finish twelfth and twentieth.

## Qualifiers

**1,500 metres**  
Final  
1, A Boulmerka (Alg), 4:22.11 (championship record); 2, A Boulmerka (Alg), 4:22.11; 3, A Boulmerka (Alg), 4:22.11; 4, A Boulmerka (Alg), 4:22.11; 5, A Boulmerka (Alg), 4:22.11; 6, A Boulmerka (Alg), 4:22.11; 7, A Boulmerka (Alg), 4:22.11; 8, A Boulmerka (Alg), 4:22.11; 9, A Boulmerka (Alg), 4:22.11; 10, A Boulmerka (Alg), 4:22.11; 11, A Boulmerka (Alg), 4:22.11; 12, A Boulmerka (Alg), 4:22.11.

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Cricket is the winner as counties produce some thrilling finishes in the county championship

# Derbyshire sustain title challenge

By ALAN LEE  
CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

ON THE day when Derbyshire sustained the three-way finish to the Britannic Assurance championship race with an authentic, hard-fought win at Leicester, there was more, much more, to nourish the campaign for real cricket.

All six of Saturday's four-day venues produced positive results, not all of them the result that seemed likely after two or even three days. Kent, for instance, rallied from a first-innings deficit of 146 to set Middlesex 305 and bowl them out for 96, while Nottinghamshire, 114 runs adrift on first innings at Old Trafford, made the biggest score of the game to beat

Lancashire by three wickets. At the peerless lovely Aberavon, Glamorgan did things the old-fashioned way, scoring upwards of 500 and then aiming to dismiss Gloucestershire twice. They did so, quite an achievement on this serene pitch, their two spinners sharing 134 overs and taking 16 wickets.

Like Gloucestershire, Yorkshire exceeded 300 twice in their game at Northampton yet still lost by nine wickets. In another high-scoring affair at Southampton, Hampshire achieved their fifth win in seven games by pursuing a target of 370 and of the 16 wickets they lost in the match, 12 were taken by the Somerset slow bowlers.

The best thing about all six

	P	W	L	D	Rt	Pts
Warwickshire (6)	20	9	4	7	52	264
Surrey (2)	20	9	4	7	52	241
Derbyshire (12)	19	8	5	6	42	203
Surrey (9)	19	7	6	4	57	210
Notts (14)	19	6	4	8	53	209
Kent (16)	20	8	2	12	44	188
Glouce (17)	19	5	7	7	34	153
Lancashire (8)	20	5	8	7	53	144
Worce (4)	19	4	3	12	46	160
Glamorgan (6)	20	4	4	12	45	161
Northants (11)	20	4	5	11	47	168
Glouce (12)	19	5	7	7	34	153
Surrey (17)	20	3	3	14	54	162
Yorkshire (10)	20	3	5	12	51	132
Leics (7)	20	2	7	11	40	120
Wiltshire (11)	19	1	8	10	43	116
Southwest (19)	19	1	3	15	67	113



Second place for Lyle in European Open at Walton Heath is indication of a return to form

# Harwood has the winning habit

By MITCHELL PLATT, GOLF CORRESPONDENT

MIKE Harwood claimed the fourth tournament victory by an Australian this season when he won the GA European Open with a final round of 65 at Walton Heath yesterday.

Harwood is making a habit of winning important tournaments in Europe. In 1990 he won the Volvo PGA Championship and the Volvo Masters. His form this season, however, has been inconsistent. Last week, in the German Open, he missed the halfway cut for the third time in six tournaments.

Indeed, Harwood, who was second to his compatriot, Ian Baker-Finch, in the Open Championship at Royal Birkdale in July, felt so unsure of his game that he was concerned that he might be a victim of the guillotine in this tournament. In fact, he eventually won the title with more than a little in hand.

Harwood, who won £83,330, finished with a total of 277, 11 under par, and he was celebrating prior to Sandy Lyle holing from 15 feet for a birdie at the 18th with which he earned outright second place with a 67 for 279.

Severiano Ballesteros shared the lead with five holes to play but he faltered to a 70, which gave him a share of third place on 280 with Payne Stewart and John Bland.

Harwood felt that the course played much the same as those in his native Australia. The course, however, was watered over the weekend with the result that the greens were more receptive. Harwood seemed to enjoy that more than some of his rivals, who found the abrupt change in character not to their liking.

Five shots separated 16 players at the start of the final round. Harwood held a share

of sixth place with, among others, Lyle, Costantino Rocca, of Italy, set one shot ahead of Peter Fowler and Parry, both compatriots of Harwood, and Ballesteros. Rocca was the first to advance and the first to retreat. He had birdies at the 1st and 2nd but he dropped a shot at each of the next two. He finished with a 74.

Harwood was out in 32 with birdies at the 2nd and 5th and an eagle at the 6th where he struck a two-iron to 25 feet, from where he holed. He followed another birdie at the 11th with one at the next.

Stephen McAllister, out in 33, joined Harwood in the lead after birdies at the 10th and 11th. Sadly, he lost his rhythm when most he needed it. He fell back by dropping five shots in his last six holes.

When Harwood went into a greenside bunker at the 14th to drop a shot, it appeared to open the door to Ballesteros, who shot birdies at the 10th and 13th after being out in 34. Instead, Ballesteros hit loose shots at both the 14th and 15th. Harwood made sure the tournament was his with birdies at the 15th and 16th.

With a round that included five birdies in the last eight holes, Lyle provided every indication that he is on the threshold of a recovery. Throughout his lean times, Lyle has remained approachable. It seems that Ian Woosnam might not be in the future.

On Saturday, he told the press officer, "I can't be bothered to play. I'm going round just hitting it and not enjoying it." Yesterday, presumably after reading the Sunday papers, he said: "I am fed up with you guys writing what you do. I am not coming in the press room any more."



Just like home: Mike Harwood found Walton Heath much to his liking as he shot a final round 65 yesterday

GA and he unless stated:  
277: M Harwood (Aus), 70, 72, 70, 65, 279: A Lyle, 74, 68, 69, 69, 280: S Ballesteros (Spa), 70, 72, 70, 70, 281: P Fowler (Aus), 70, 72, 70, 70, 282: J Parry (Aus), 70, 72, 70, 70, 283: S Lyle (Aus), 70, 72, 70, 70, 284: S Lyle (Aus), 70, 72, 70, 70, 285: S Lyle (Aus), 70, 72, 70, 70, 286: S Lyle (Aus), 70, 72, 70, 70, 287: S Lyle (Aus), 70, 72, 70, 70, 288: S Lyle (Aus), 70, 72, 70, 70, 289: S Lyle (Aus), 70, 72, 70, 70, 290: S Lyle (Aus), 70, 72, 70, 70, 291: S Lyle (Aus), 70, 72, 70, 70, 292: S Lyle (Aus), 70, 72, 70, 70, 293: S Lyle (Aus), 70, 72, 70, 70, 294: S Lyle (Aus), 70, 72, 70, 70, 295: S Lyle (Aus), 70, 72, 70, 70, 296: S Lyle (Aus), 70, 72, 70, 70, 297: S Lyle (Aus), 70, 72, 70, 70, 298: S Lyle (Aus), 70, 72, 70, 70, 299: S Lyle (Aus), 70, 72, 70, 70, 300: S Lyle (Aus), 70, 72, 70, 70, 301: S Lyle (Aus), 70, 72, 70, 70, 302: S Lyle (Aus), 70, 72, 70, 70, 303: S Lyle (Aus), 70, 72, 70, 70, 304: S Lyle (Aus), 70, 72, 70, 70, 305: S Lyle (Aus), 70, 72, 70, 70, 306: S Lyle 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# British relay squad race to gold

FROM DAVID POWELL  
ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT  
TOKYO

WHO would have thought that Kris Akabusi could outsmile the smile he had given last Tuesday when he won a medal to end Britain's miserable first few days at the world championships here? But he could. And did. And Britain smiled with him as, unexpectedly and breathtakingly, he anchored his country to victory in the 4 x 400 metres relay yesterday.

As the final event of 43 on the programme, it was the last chance for Britain's men to go home with gold. The women had one, courtesy of Liz McColgan.

There have been few finer moments in British athletics. Stretching and straining every muscle, Akabusi dipped past Antonio Pettigrew, of the United States, in the last stride or two. As the finish-line drew closer, Akabusi's shoulders, arms, neck and torso overhung his tired legs and he inched the verdict. "The Boosie Lean", he called it.

Whatever it was, it left the Americans reflecting on a rare defeat in an event which they expect to win every time they run it. And, at the start of the fourth leg, Akabusi's leg, there was no reason to think that this would be different.

The United States had Pettigrew, the individual world champion at this very distance; Britain had Akabusi, a world bronze medal winner but at 400 metres hurdles. No hurdles this time. Might as well ask a caddy to try to beat a club professional.

Roger Black, who had run the first leg, could not watch: he had one silver medal already, having finished behind Pettigrew, and did not need another. "I was looking down on the ground," Black said. The same went for Derek Redmond, who had run the second leg. "When Kris was going down the back straight I could not watch," he said.

But Akabusi, like the good soldier he was until he left the Army last year, had volunteered for duty. Until the day before, the plan had been for Regis to run the last leg. The glory leg, they say. Well it is if you win. Pettigrew is probably calling it by another name.

Akabusi's offer was accepted and the order became Black, Redmond, Regis, Akabusi. Black and Redmond, both chronically injured two years ago; Regis, a 200 metres runner who dabbles at this; and Akabusi, who switched from the flat to the hurdles four years ago because he was struggling.

We had assumed that Black, our strongest man, would be on the last leg. But he was put

	G	S	B	Total
United States	10	8	8	26
Soviet Union	8	8	8	24
Germany	8	8	8	24
Kenya	8	8	8	24
Great Britain	8	8	8	24
China	8	8	8	24
Algeria	8	8	8	24
Jamaica	8	8	8	24
France	8	8	8	24
Japan	8	8	8	24
Bulgaria	8	8	8	24
Poland	8	8	8	24
Switzerland	8	8	8	24
Canada	8	8	8	24
Hungary	8	8	8	24
Norway	8	8	8	24
Sweden	8	8	8	24
Spain	8	8	8	24
Italy	8	8	8	24
Belgium	8	8	8	24
Netherlands	8	8	8	24
South Korea	8	8	8	24
West Germany	8	8	8	24
East Germany	8	8	8	24
Unified Team	8	8	8	24

on one "to neutralise American strength," as he put it. The Americans like to lead from the start and Black was there to spoil their fun. He handed to Redmond five metres ahead but Quincy Watts, perhaps fresher for not having contested the individual event as Redmond had, went by.

Regis took over and tucked in behind Danny Everett; he might have passed the American on the run-in but could not be sure of giving Akabusi what he wanted at the change-over. "If I was not going to get a four-metres lead, I did not want to lead at all," Akabusi said.

When Pettigrew went off, Akabusi kept as close as he could without being inside his shirt. Then came the moment, like match-point or a six needed from the last ball to win a Test. Akabusi moved out and began to pass Pettigrew with 60 metres to run. This was it. No it was not. Pettigrew was still fighting. And fighting and fighting.

Fifteen metres to go and Akabusi, at last, had the edge. Then he was over the line for a celebration that was uninhibited. Officials tried to stop them but the four would not be denied their lap of honour. They had set a European record, 2min 57.53sec, with the Americans only four-hundredths behind.

As the excitement died down, the British media guide was needed to glean information on the heroes of the moment. On the front was a picture of McColgan, on the back one of a British relay team. How prophetic.

So Britain finished with seven medals, the sprint relay team having taken a bronze on the final day as well. It was almost eight. Dalton Grant high jumped a British record, 2.36 metres, to finish fourth. His achievement was all the more creditable for the fact that he had been carrying a foot injury.

Relay picture, page 1  
Roger Black, page 1



Passing master: Lewis, right, overtakes Marie-Rose, of France, on the last leg of the 4 x 100 metres relay

## Lewis sets the records straight

FROM DAVID POWELL

CARL Lewis was back at the lost and found department yesterday for the third time in just over a week. Having recovered one world record, then losing one which he thought was being held for him, the final day of the world championships had him picking up one more.

First, it was the 100 metres record, which he took from Leroy Burrell; then the long jump record, which he has for years been expected to take from Bob Beamon, but which eluded him because Mike Powell was one jump ahead.

Yesterday Lewis went 2-1 up on trading as he anchored the United States to a 4 x 100 metres world record of

37.50sec, combining with Andre Cason, Leroy Burrell and Dennis Mitchell to run 0.17sec faster than the previous record set four weeks ago by Mike Marsh, Burrell, Mitchell and Lewis.

What would Lewis be doing next? "I am going back to Houston to rest," he said. Deservedly so. It has been a busy week, a busy season. Can his mis-match with Ben Johnson have been only two months ago? It seems far away now. As far away as Canada, Johnson's relay team, were from beating the United States yesterday: eighth and last, more than two seconds behind.

While Lewis won three medals — 100 metres gold, relay gold and long jump

silver — Katrin Krabbe won four: 100 and 200 metres gold, and two relay bronzes. It was good to see Marlene Otterley cheerfully again yesterday after the shock of Krabbe taking both individual sprints titles she had thought hers.

Otterley brought Jamaica from third to first on the final leg of the 4 x 100 metres, though it was a busy week, a busy season. Can his mis-match with Ben Johnson have been only two months ago? It seems far away now. As far away as Canada, Johnson's relay team, were from beating the United States yesterday: eighth and last, more than two seconds behind.

Otterley still had to pass Irina Privalova, the 60 metres world indoor champion, on merit and did so to deny the Soviet Union a victory. The British women's quar-

ter, comprising Lorraine Hanson, Phyllis Smith, Sally Gunnell and Linda Keough, set a national record in the 4 x 400 metres but third place was just out of reach. Keough set off ahead of Germany on the last leg but Grit Breuer, the European champion and individual silver medal-winner, was inevitably, too strong. The Soviet Union won in 3min 18.43sec; Britain ran 3:22.01.

The women's javelin brought an unexpected winner. Deng Xi, of China, was ranked only ninth in the world before coming here. She threw 68.78 metres to beat Petra Meier, the world record holder, and Trine Hattestad, who had been the world No. 1 this year.

## Platt stays cool when he is put on the spot

FROM CLIVE WHITE IN BARI

DAVID Platt made a personally satisfying, if somewhat low-key, start to his Italian League career here yesterday afternoon when he converted his second penalty in four days to give Bari a 1-1 draw at home to Torino in a lacklustre match.

Platt held his nerve admirably like a true leader when it came to his chance to atone for the Torino goal for which he had been partly responsible only eight minutes earlier. His shot from the spot was sure and accurate, sending Marchegiani, the Torino goalkeeper, the wrong way.

In terms of leadership qualities, Platt, who is seen by Vincenzo Mattarese, the Bari president, as the next captain of England, was not found wanting. He applauded and encouraged his team-mates at every opportunity and even acted as peace-maker when the situation required.

But one was left with the overriding impression that it will take more than these qualities and the £17.5 million which the Bari president has spent on assembling his new team to turn them into championship contenders. For all their second half pressure and some good, accurate support play from Platt, the foundations to a credible away draw by Torino had already been laid in a solid first-half performance. Torino, who were without Martin Vazquez and Scifo, one of their new signings, could feel well pleased with themselves, much less so Bari.

"Platt has greater enthusiasm than the other Englishmen," the headline in the Bari programme read, which seemed to be a slightly derogatory reference to the player's predecessors at this Adriatic club, Gordon Cowans and Paul Rideout.

Enthusiasm was the very least that Bari would have expected for their £5.5 million. And enthusiasm was what they got, rather than

an outstanding virtuoso performance, from Platt. Perhaps it was all that they have the right to expect until he has acquainted himself better with the players around him.

His role, though a fairly free one, still meant that he spent most of the first half on the side of the field exposed to the sun at a temperature that was 80 F in the shade at kick-off. Platt might have found his place in the sun as early as the thirteenth minute when Terracciano picked him out in space.

He advanced positively enough but had lost control of the situation well before he threw himself dramatically to the floor in a manner that would not have disgraced a few Italians. It did not, however, impress Senior Di Pasaro, the referee.

Bari were making painfully little headway against a disciplined Torino defence when, in the eighth minute, Venturin broke quickly from midfield only to be obstructed by Platt. Bruno's quickly taken free kick was nodded on by Lentini and Annoni ran through to score unchallenged.

Platt pulled Bari level with the sort of good fortune he must hope continues to track him in this country. Parente made a penetrating left-wing run but his fumbling footwork seemed to have betrayed him when he came up against Venturin's innocuous challenge. However, Parente succeeded where Platt had failed in securing his penalty.

We wondered what was uppermost in his mind as Platt stepped forward to take the penalty: his mid-week penalty success against Ascoli in a 2-1 Italian Cup victory or his failure from the spot the previous week against Empoli in another cup tie. Doubtless, Platt banished all thoughts from his mind and drove emphatically home.

## Problems for Taylor

AS GRAHAM Taylor prepared to choose his first England squad of the season, for the game against Germany at Wembley next week, he would reasonably have expected most, if not all, of his regular representatives to be available (Stuart Jones writes). Instead, almost a third of them are missing.

Walker and Wright, who have consistently formed the central defensive partnership,

are injured and Pearce, sent off in midweek, is suspended.

Martyn and McMahon, both of whom have also recently been dismissed, are the victims of the Football Association's disciplinary policy. Neither Barnes, Gascoigne nor Sharpe are fit enough to be considered for the only practice match before the European championship qualifying ties at home against Turkey and away in Poland.

## Capriati is unimpressed by the brave revival of Durie

FROM ANDREW LONGMORE  
TENNIS CORRESPONDENT  
NEW YORK



Durie: beaten at last

EXPERIENCE apart, every indicator suggested that Jo Durie had taken one step too far in the US Open. And so it proved. Any girl unimpressed by Navratilova at Wimbledon is not going to be put off her stroke by thoughts of Durie's halcyon days in 1983, when she reached the semi-finals of both the French and the US Opens.

The British No. 1 was beaten by Jennifer Capriati in the fourth round yesterday, 6-1, 6-2, and though the score was conclusive enough, it was far from ignominious.

Durie had to rely on the No. 7 seed having an off day, but there have been precious few of those in recent weeks and any hope was erased when Durie was broken in the first game of the match. The British girl never gained a foothold thereafter and was continually, and not surprisingly, chopped for speed by a girl who, at 15, is just under half her age.

Still, when the disappointment has passed, Durie can take a comforting look at her bank balance. She has now passed the \$1 million in her career and only Virginia Wade, of the British players, has earned more.

At least one of Germany's champions seems to be firing on all cylinders. The day after Boris Becker had stumbled to

the last we see of Becker for a time. Once again, his fitness let him down during a straight-sets defeat in the third round, but there are many who believe that Becker's troubles stem more from the mind than the body. Whether either will be ready for the Davis Cup semi-final against the United States in Kansas City in three weeks' time, is surely open to doubt.

The thigh injury, which so restricted his movement that he won just nine games against the Dutchman, first surfaced in Paris at the end of last year yet mysteriously continues to defy diagnosis or cure. It is almost as if Becker has come to rely on the injury both for motivation and as an excuse to cover up a far more serious complaint, his boredom with tennis and all the paraphernalia that surrounds it. What a contrast with Jimmy Connors.

Connors has taken over where John McEnroe left off last year, inviting euphoria and evoking nostalgia, and, though Aaron Krickstein, his fourth-round opponent today, is not the type to be overawed by the celebration of Connors's 39th birthday, Connors could yet turn memory into pulsating reality by reaching about his right leg.

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## England trust old guard to carry World Cup hopes

By DAVID HANDS  
RUGBY CORRESPONDENT

ENGLAND, faithful to the last, did not deviate from the squad they took on tour in July when they named their World Cup party at Twickenham yesterday. Such debate as there was centred on two positions, flanker and lock, and in both cases experience won the day, while at stand-off half, David Pearse remains as deputy to Rob Andrew, despite the availability of Stuart Barnes.

Loyalty to his players has been one of the strengths of Geoff Cooke's four-year management tenure and consistency in selection has been a major plank in England's success of recent seasons, culminating in the 1991 grand slam. England supporters must hope that, at the last, it does not prove to be an Achilles' heel.

As the back-up to Paul Ackford and Wade Doolley in the second row, Nigel Redman, of Bath, has been preferred to Martin Bayfield, who made such giant strides on tour to win caps against Fiji and Australia. "We think Redman gives us the best option," Cooke said.

"Bayfield showed on tour he has a good future, but Redman will fit in more easily if either Ackford or Doolley is injured." Redman could cover at the front of the lineout for Ackford, who would move to the middle were Doolley to be

injured. The other members of the tour party to be overlooked, along with Bayfield, are Ian Huxley, Damian Hopley and the unlucky John Hall, who has yet to recover fitness.

Cooke admitted that the claims of the speedy Leicester flanker, Neil Back, had been considered. "We had a long debate about pace in support of the attacking player," he said, referring to England's 40-15 defeat by Australia in July. "But the video did not justify some of the emotive stuff and first impressions. Winterbottom had an exemplary game and we must see why other players weren't supporting their colleagues."

Cooke was delighted, over a weekend of squad activity at Twickenham, with the high level of fitness shown by the whole party, whose first match

of the World Cup is against New Zealand on October 3.

Before then they play games against the USSR, Gloucester and England Students, and the team to play the Soviet Union next Saturday at Twickenham sees Simon Hodgkinson, Mickey Skinner and Gary Rees restored. "If we were playing the All Blacks, this would not be the team," Cooke said.

Meanwhile New Zealand's World Cup squad, also named yesterday, shows the same dependency on tried and tested players. Alan Whetton and Mike Brewer, both injured on tour in Argentina, have recovered to take back-row places, which leaves no room for the outstanding Paul Henderson, the Otago flanker.

Kieran Crowley, the full back injured before the All Blacks played Australia in Sydney, misses the tournament.

ENGLAND XV v USSR, September 7: Hodgkinson, Underwood, Carling, Guscott, Ock, Andrews, Hix, Lofthouse, Moore, Probyn, Skinner, Ackford, Doolley, Rees, Taylor.

NEW ZEALAND WORLD-CUP SQUAD: Bayfield, T. Wright (Auckland), S. Phipps (Canterbury), J. Kruwe (Auckland), J. Thiru (Otago), V. Tugumele (Auckland), C. Ross (Auckland), J. Hewitt (Auckland), B. McCull (Auckland), W. Little (Auckland), G. Fox (Auckland), G. Sedgwick (Canterbury), J. Pregon (Canterbury), Forster, P. Lee (Waikato), S. McDonald (Auckland), G. Parry (Waikato), G. Dowd (North Harbour), S. Phipps (Auckland), S. Gordon (Waikato), J. Jones (North Harbour), M. Carter (Auckland), A. Earl (Canterbury), M. Jones (Auckland), A. Whetton (Auckland), M. Brewer (Otago), Z. Brodie (Auckland).

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